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4 May 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2403

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NAMIBIAN REFUGEE CAMP IN ANGOLA DISCUSSED

LD160857 Paris LE MONDE in French 12-13 Apr 81 p 3

[Dispatch by Jean de la Gueriviere: "Anti-Imperialist Meeting in Namibian Camp in Angola"]

[Text] Cabuta--"An end to imperialism," "Reagan warmonger," "shame on the French Mirages which bombed Kassinga" (Note: Kassinga in Angola was bombed by the South African Air Force in 1978. More than 600 people were killed): SWAPO had organized things well for the arrival of Western journalists at the Cabuta Namibian refugee camp near Calulo, in Cuanza Sul Province south of Luanda. Young girls in pretty dresses carried accusing placards and sang a revolutionary song.

There are 50,000 Namibian refugees in Angola: 25,000 in Cabuta and 25,000 dispersed in the border zones, where they have merged with the Angolan population. The Cabuta camp is located in former Portuguese coffee plantations. The refugees are mainly engaged in agricultural activity but, since their presence is "temporary," because people are hoping that the Namibian problem will be solved, the land cultivation has not gone very far.

Moreover, aside from a few armed men--we did not find out whether they were Angolan army soldiers or SWAPO fighters--[words indistinct] only women and children there. They live in tents. In old farm buildings there are schools and a hospital in which an East German doctor and some Finns are working. The camp is less impoverished than most of the refugee camps I have visited before. The officials seem more efficient and also more motivated.

We had been promised a "surprise." At a bend in the track a man with a graying beard and thick black spectacles jumped out of a land rover accompanied by armed bodyguards--it was SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma. He walked to a clearing where several hundred people were assembled. The meeting began: anti-imperialist slogans, praise for "Dos Santos, the great revolutionary comrade" and president of the host country, raised fists to chant that the struggle goes on.

The Ethiopian official in charge of the high commission for refugees' "Namibian program" in Angola is aware that this is not part of his organization's humanitarian activities. "These people are struggling for their independence," he told us. "You must understand that they do not often have the opportunity to explain their views to the Western press."

The "explanation" continued in a calmer way on a tour round the camp, and then sitting round a table at another Portuguese farm. "We chose this site because of the trees," the SWAPO leader said. "It will be difficult for the South African Air Force to repeat its Kassinga operation here."

"What would you reply when the South Africans say that a camp like this is a terrorist camp?" the SWAPO leader was asked.

[Answer] There are only women and children here, as you have seen. But we do not deny that some of these women's husbands are freedom fighters.
[answer ends]

According to some people, all those fighters have remained in Namibia. According to others, some of them are being trained by Cubans not very far from Calulo.

CSO: 4400/1079

MINISTER NOTES RESULTS OF THREE COUNTRY MINISTERIAL MEETING

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

OVER K23 million will be spent by Zambia and Zimbabwe to reconstruct the Lusaka to Salisbury highway this year, according to an agreement signed in Salisbury.

Minister of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Rajah Kunda, announced at a Press briefing in Lusaka yesterday that Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana have also given a greenlight to the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD) to finance the construction of a microwave project linking the three countries.

The agreements were reached at a meeting of transport, and communications ministers from the three countries held in the Zimbabwean capital on April 4.

Reconstruction works on the Lusaka-Salisbury route start in July this year.

It was estimated that reconstruction works from Kafue township to Chirundu on the Zambian side would cost K9 million while from Chirundu to Salisbury costs would exceed K13 million.

The ministers recognised the futility of unco-ordinated reconstruction because of the inter-dependability of each section of the

road. Consequently, in respect of both funding and reconstruction works the whole road would be planned as a single project so that target dates are achieved simultaneously.

The agreement is in accordance with the resolutions of the Second Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) held in Maputo last year which recognised the need to provide co-ordination in overcoming transport and communication problems within the region.

The ministers also resolved to improve and expand Standard Dialling (STD)

facilities between the three countries to improve telecommunications.

Zambia was represented by Minister of Works and Supply, Mr Haswell Mwale, Mr Kunda and his acting Permanent Secretary, Mr Duncan Kaona.

On the Lusaka — Salisbury route, the Zimbabwean government expres-

sed particular concern about the section of the road between Makuti and Chirundu where the road was getting bad under the movement of heavy vehicles between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Similar concern for the portion of the route within Zambia was expressed by the Zambian representatives.

It was, therefore, agreed that the two governments should make an approach to their countries' respective American embassies whose government has indicated interest in funding the reconstruction works.

With regard to the relationship between transporters in Zambia and Zimbabwe, the ministers resolved that a dialogue and effective consultations between transporters in both countries be maintained, and that administrative matters among transporters should be ironed out administratively without recourse to government machinery.

The ministers also agreed that there was need to review the licensing procedure with a

view to accommodating the current situation particularly in the advent of Zimbabwe's independence.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT OFFICIALS THREATEN TO SUSPEND WHEAT SHIPMENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] South African port authorities have threatened to stop railing Zambian-bound wheat unless they receive K800,000 in handling charges soon, National Milling Company general manager Mr Frank Mkwanazi said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said 8,000 tonnes of wheat have been at South African ports since last September and its transportation was going on at a "snail's pace" as a result of a problem in settling arrears.

The problem of settling the arrears lay with the Bank of Zambia which had to release foreign exchange to pay the South Africans as National Milling Company had already paid the charges in Kwacha.

Mr Mkwanazi, however, declined to say how much wheat Zambia had at the moment and for how long it would last because saying so would cause unnecessary panic among the public.

Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwel Kuwani said the externalisation of the charges was delayed because of priority in the allocation of foreign exchange.

Mr Kuwani said he would rather have the South Africans stop railing wheat if only to bring in agricultural implements which would enable Zambians to grow their own wheat.

He added that the wheat at the South African ports would only be for consumption while the wheat grown in Zambia would be for consumption as well as provide employment.

"The question of wheat at South African ports is nothing because it is not a serious matter anyway. In fact, there is bread now because wheat was brought in using foreign exchange. So there is nothing to worry about."

Mr Mkwanazi praised Dar es Salaam port authorities for transporting 18,000 tonnes of wheat to Zambia earlier than expected, saying that his company had no problems with the authorities there.

Last week Prime Minister Mundia promised National Milling that he would "do something" to help the company externalise the handling charges when he was informed by the general manager that Zambia-bound wheat was stranded at the South African ports.

Mr Mkwanazi said yesterday that he was not aware of any action taken to improve the situation yet and that it had worsened because the port authorities have "actually threatened to stop ralling the wheat if payment is not externalised in a few weeks' time."

Reports from Johannesburg say that South Africa is threatening similar action against Zimbabwe.

Pretoria intends to withdraw 25 railway wagons it loaned to the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe because "they will be badly needed by South Africa during winter because of busy traffic."

CS0: 4420

TANZANIA BANK TO EXTEND CREDIT FACILITIES TO TAZARA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Nevy Nkole]

[Text] The Bank of Tanzania has agreed to extend credit facilities to the Tanzania Zambia Railway [TAZARA] allowing it to obtain overdrafts to meet operational costs.

The agreement was reached in Lusaka yesterday by the central banks of Zambia and Tanzania following four hours of talks also attended by senior government officials of both countries.

This agreement will ease TAZARA cash problems especially now that Zambia is facing severe foreign exchange problems. TAZARA maintains a "more sound" account here.

According to Governor of the Bank of Zambia, Mr Bitwell Kuwani, TAZARA needs about K1.3 million for operational costs to be sent monthly to its Dar es Salaam headquarters.

Speaking shortly after the talks, Mr Kuwani said the arrangement was necessary to ensure the smooth operation of the company.

Mr Kuwani said in the past, whenever TAZARA was short of funds to meet its operational costs, it faced problems as it could not get an overdraft.

Because of the problem, Tanzania sent a delegation led by that country's Principal Secretary at the Ministry of Communications Mr O. Ongara, including other Government and Tazara officials for discussions with the Zambian Government.

"This is what they came to discuss with us, but I do not know why the Bank of Tanzania did not allow the company to get overdrafts, in the past. Every company has to borrow at one time or another and this is natural in the business community", he said.

Mr Kuwani denied that TAZARA was facing a financial crisis and said, "To tell you the truth, this company is one of the richest parastatals in the country.

"Right now, its bank account stands at K5 million in Zambia. So you can see that the liquidity position of the company is quite sound and the only difference may be when it comes to profitability or the loss account of the company".

Mr Kuwani explained that while 90 per cent of the company's revenue was earned here where nearly all their customers were based, its headquarters was in Tanzania, and so are most of its staff.

"This means that they need more funds there to meet their operational expenses while their account is more sound here since this is where they earn more, and this is natural, he said.

Mr Kuwani added that because of this situation, TAZARA asked for funds from time to time from their account here which was sent to Tanzania in foreign exchange.

The problem however, arose when Zambia started facing foreign exchange problems as of now since it was unable to send the K1.3 million the company needed to meet its operational problems, per month.

With the agreement reached yesterday, Mr Kuwani said the company should be able to get an overdraft which would be paid as soon as Zambia's foreign exchange situation improved and the country was able to send the money there.

"We have been sending them money every month despite the problems we are facing and for this year, we have so far sent K2.5 million. We expect our foreign exchange position to improve in two to three months time", he added.

During the meeting with Tanzania and TAZARA officials, he said, he had asked why the passenger service was suspended and whether it had anything to do with financial problems.

"They could not however tell me why they suspended the service although they assured me that it was not because of funds. I think however, that the two governments have an explanation to the problem", he said.

Yesterday afternoon, the Tanzanians met Power, Transport and Communications officials to discuss problems facing the Railway Authority.

Tazara general manager, Major-General Charles Nyirunda announced the suspension on Thursday this week and said the measure was because of circumstances beyond TAZARA's control.

Since its inception some four years ago, Tazara has been operating at a big loss and nearly collapsed last year until China came to its rescue with a K10 million loan for spare parts for locomotive engines and other rolling stock.

Meanwhile, Mr Kuwani said he would soon meet Deputy Governor of the Bank of Tanzania to discuss further how to solve Tazara's problems.

Those who attended yesterday's talks which Mr Kuwani chaired included Power, Transport and Communications Permanent Secretary Mr Enns Nebwe, acting Permanent Secretary for Finance Mr Fred Kazungu and Deputy General Manager of BOZ Mr James Ng'oma.

Those from Tanzania included Mr Ongura, Mr A. H. Mshangama, Deputy Principal Secretary for Finance and Mr B. N. Makani Deputy Governor of the Bank of Tanzania.

Those from TAZARA included its General Manager Major-General Nyirunda, Corporation Secretary Mr. C.P. Shengaza and the Principal Accountant Mr E. N. Lyima.

ZAMBIAN CARGO STRANDED AT THREE TAZARA POINTS IN TANZANIA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

DARES SALAAM, Tuesday.

HUNDREDS of tonnes of **Zambian goods** are stranded on three points along the 1,860 km Tazara line inside Tanzania, **Zambian sources** confirmed here today.

To clear the goods, Tazara will from Thursday suspend indefinitely passenger services between Dar and New Kapiri Mposhi until the stranded goods are ferried to either side of the line.

The move seems to have annoyed and caused quite a stir in Tanzanian government circles which feel that it was unnecessary to halt passenger services.

Principal secretary in the ministry of communications and transport O. Ongara who flew to Lusaka yesterday said he might raise the issue with **Zambian authorities** there.

The suspension of passenger services is going to disrupt travellers to Tanzania's southern areas which exclusively depend on Tazara during rainy seasons.

Some 26 locomotives with 400 wagons of **Zambian goods** are stranded at Dar, Mbeya

and Mlimba and some at Chori in Zambia, a **Zambian high commission official** in Dar confirmed.

The goods included wheat from Australia, copper and other general cargo but he denied that fertiliser was also stranded. And 10,000 tonnes of fertiliser were being off-loaded today at Dar port, the source said.

Fourteen locomotives stranded in Dar have wagons loaded with **Zambian imports** while 12 others have exports for overseas.

Because of the backlog Tazara officials have decided to halt passenger service which in any case brought them little revenue.

The jointly-owned Tazara has been running into operation problems because of shortage of spare parts, wagons, engines and technical personnel.

NEW SOUTHERN AFRICAN AIRLINES ASSOCIATION SET UP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpt]

A NEW airlines association for the Southern African region has been set up and is initially to be coordinated from Zambia, Zambia Airways managing director Brigadier-General Enos Haimbe has said.

Zambia Airways had made the request for the sub-region to the African Airlines Association (AFRAA) because it felt there were enough airlines in the region to represent their interests.

Zambia Airways was previously affiliated to the East Africa region.

The Southern Africa region consists of the national airlines of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola.

As representative on the executive committee of AFRAA in the region Gen Haimbe becomes first vice-president for this year and

Zambia is likely to host the AFRAA general assembly in 1983.

Gen Haimbe said yesterday his main task would be to group airlines in the region so they could work together competitively.

Most of the equipment operating in the region is old and expensive to maintain and must be put out of use by the 1985 deadline when European airports will not accept it because of the noise factor.

African airlines must therefore buy the newer type of equipment, like wide-bodied aircraft which, with related infrastructure costing K80 million, they can hardly afford at the expense of national development.

"Putting our resources together to make better use of equipment and cut costs will do us much good. We are not justified in buying a Boeing 747 since the market is small; the only solution to justify the cost is to group," he said.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SENEGALESE-MAURITANIAN TIES--Dakar, 15 Apr (AFP)--In a statement to the ministerial council, the Senegalese president, Mr Abdou Diouf, has stressed the determination of the Senegalese and Mauritanian governments to strengthen the friendly and brotherly relations existing between their two countries. In this respect, a communique published on Wednesday further states that Mr Diouf has expressed satisfaction over his talks with Mauritanian head of state Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala during his recent visit to Dakar and with the results of the working sessions held by the two delegations. The communique also states that the Senegalese head of state has asked the ministers concerned to take every measure to ensure the implementation of the decisions made during the visit of the Mauritanian head of state. [Text] [AB152006 Paris AFP in French 1748 GMT 15 Apr 81]

SENEGAL-NIGER JOINT COMMISSION--Senegal and Niger have decided to establish a great joint cooperation commission between them. An agreement was signed to this effect between Mr Moustapha Niasse, the Senegalese foreign affairs minister, and Mr Daouda Diallo, his Niger counterpart, who is on an official visit to Senegal. According to the two ministers, the creation of this commission affords the two countries the legal basis for cooperation befitting the privileged relations between them. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1349 GMT 5 Apr 81 AB]

TANZANIAN-ZAMBIAN RAIL LINK--Dar es Salaam--The Tazara Railway will suspend services starting 16 April. A report from headquarters of the railway authority has said that, for reasons beyond its control, Tazara will not be able to continue services until further notice. The Tazara Railway is jointly owned by Tanzania and Zambia and provides services twice daily to travelers between Dar es Salaam and Tunduma; and Konde and Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 10 Apr 81 LD]

CSO: 4407/35

DOS SANTOS MESSAGE ON PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Portuguese Communist Party on 6 March 1981, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos sent the following message to the PCP secretary general Alvaro Cunhal:

Esteemed comrade,

In the name of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the Angolan people and myself, I would like to express our warm congratulations to the Central Committee of the PCP on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of your party. The struggle of the Portuguese people against fascism led by the PCP has always been tied to the struggle of the Angolan people against Portuguese colonialism and thus forms the close alliance between the struggle for national liberation in Angola and the struggle against fascism in Portugal.

The interest in the freedom of our two peoples and of all peace-loving and progressive peoples of the world, the building of a democratic regime and of people's democracy toward socialism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, both in Portugal and in Angola, continue to be the basis for the alliance between our two parties and the solidarity between our two peoples.

At this time, when you are celebrating the 60th anniversary of your party, we feel certain that the PCP will continue its implacable fight against the rebirth of fascism in Portugal, thus contributing to the reinforcement of the international workers' movement and of the anti-imperialist struggle, for a world of peace and progress. Aware of the objective need for unity between our parties and peoples, I would like to express the profound solidarity of the Angolan people with their Portuguese brothers in their struggle to safeguard and consolidate the April conquests and for the establishment of a new society devoid of exploitation of man by man. I also formulate our wishes to increasingly reinforce the ties of cooperation existing between our two parties.

Please accept, comrade secretary general, the warm expression of our friendship, our wishes for your personal well-being and good health and our high esteem and fraternal consideration.

CSO: 4401/236

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING RESOLUTIONS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The VII ordinary meeting of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee was held from 29 January to 2 February 1981 under the chairmanship of comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The Central Committee evaluated in depth the projects of the national plan and of the general budget for the year 1981, was informed of government proposals for their implementation and decided to send these documents to the next plenary session of the People's Assembly.

The Central Committee analyzed in detail the project for the People's Assembly by-laws, which was approved following a number of alterations.

In evaluating the First Extraordinary Congress, the work carried out for its preparation, proceedings and results was analyzed.

The successes achieved and the degree of political and partisan consciousness demonstrated were stressed. Satisfaction was expressed for having achieved the goals outlined by the founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party, comrade President Antonio Agostinho Neto in the injection of worker and peasant blood in the directorate of the party. In analyzing the restructuring of the central apparatus of the party, the Central Committee adopted the following resolutions:

- a) that the elements of the Central Committee secretariat work exclusively for the party;
- b) that 15 departments should be created and that they should be headed by 9 secretaries, as follows:

A secretary for the department of organization and of support to mass and social organizations; a secretary for the departments of political and ideological education, information, propaganda and education, culture and sports; a secretary for the departments for the social sector and economic and social policy; a secretary for the departments of state organs and judicial organs; a secretary for the departments of industry and agriculture

and energy and communications; a secretary for the department of foreign relations; a secretary for the department of administration and finance; a secretary for the department of political and party work in the defense and security organisms, including veterans organizations; a secretary for the department of cadres.

c) That a Central Committee member work full-time in the central control commission.

d) The operations of the political bureau, the secretariat and the government organs during 1980 also underwent detailed analysis. It was concluded that despite some progress, it is necessary to improve the operation and control of these superior entities of the party and state.

Following the restructuring of the secretariat, the Central Committee named a commission that will reformulate the Central Committee regulations.

The departments established are as follows:

Department of organization
Department of support to mass and social organizations
Department of political and ideological education
Department of information and propaganda
Department of education, culture and sports
Department for the social sector
Department of agriculture and industry
Department of energy and communications
Department of economic and social policy
Department of state organs
Department of judicial organs
Department of foreign relations
Department of political and party work in the defense and security organisms,
including veterans organizations
Department of cadres
Department of administration and finance.

CSO: 4401/235

BRIEFS

TELEVISION SET PRODUCTION--Beginning next June, the firm Standard Electric will again produce television sets. Production had been paralyzed since 1977. This information was provided by the director of this company, who pointed out the reasons for the paralyzation of the firm and stated that he is optimistic about future prospects; according to him, there is a possibility that 7,500 to 8,000 sets will be manufactured, out of the 10,000 planned. At this time, he added, the company's management is busy establishing the infrastructures and recruiting technical personnel. Standard Electric's principal activity is the sale of telecommunications equipment, the installation of telephone centers and broadcasting stations throughout the country. During last year, the company sold a total of 66 million kwanzas worth of equipment. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 2]

POPULATION INCREASE--"The total population of the People's Republic of Angola will increase from 8,166,184 to 9,099,926 by 1985," the national director of statistics of the Ministry of Planning, Luis Colaco stated during a meeting with the press. Referring especially to Luanda, which has a very high population density in relation to existing infrastructures, he stressed that the number of people hovers around 874,380. This figure will greatly increase by 1985, when the estimated population will rise to 1,110,751. Factors for the increase are the present high birth rate, the return of Angolans now residing abroad, the influx of displaced populations and the rural exodus to the cities. Luis Colaco also said that at present, the province of Uije has one of the largest populations in the country because it receives all our Angolan countrymen returning to their homeland, especially from the Republic of Zaire. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Feb 81 p 11]

FAPLA JUNIOR WEAPON SPECIALISTS--The sixth course for junior weapon specialists that had opened in Luanda last October ended yesterday morning with a ceremony presided over by Lt Col Roca Monita, chief of the armaments and artillery directorate of the FAPLA general staff. This course, which lasted 6 months, was attended by 71 students, who were trained in specialties in the infantry, land and air defense artillery. The director of the school read the report of all activities conducted during the course and stressed the need for continuous specialist training so as to endow the armed forces with cadres who are able to use modern equipment. Lt Col Roca Monita then congratulated the graduates for their success and exhorted them to devote themselves to the study of modern techniques in the field of armaments. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Mar 81 p 2]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COURSE--A group of new FAPLA soldiers were sworn in yesterday morning at the Central Communications School Comandante Economia in the presence of Lt Col Evaristo Domingos Kimba, member of the political bureau of the party's Central Committee. The soldiers had attended a 5-month course in junior telecommunications specialization. The ceremony, which was attended by Minister of Fisheries Emilio Guerra and other political and military officials ended with the award of the rank of third sergeant to all course graduates, as well as of a number of incentives to those who had distinguished themselves the most during the course. The course was conducted by Angolan professors, who lectured on electricity, telegraphy, special tactics, military topography, engineering, military sanitation, methodological training and other military disciplines. At the end of the ceremony, Lt Col Evaristo Domingos Kimba made a speech during which he exhorted the graduates to apply and perfect the knowledge acquired during the course. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Mar 81 p 2]

CORN HARVEST CAMPAIGN--In order to ensure the success of the national corn harvest campaign, the commission in charge of this operation had prepared a plan of action defining the best ways to use the human and technical resources available for this important campaign. Forecasts are for a 17,740-ton harvest over an area estimated at 12,740 hectares. It should be noted that this program does not include the harvests in the provinces of Huila and Benguela--traditionally important corn producers--because of the drought that has affected these regions. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 1]

ABU DHABI FUND FINANCING--Angola will be the beneficiary of financing from the Abu Dhabi Fund in support of the development of agriculture, fisheries, energy and industry. This agreement was signed recently in Luanda during meetings between Angolan officials and a delegation from the Fund, which has already left our country to return to the UAE. According to declarations to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] by a member of the delegation, it has been agreed that financing will be provided for the sugar sector; moreover, the Cambambe dam will be elevated by 20 mts by December 1981, thus increasing energy production by 80 megawatts. This operation, which will cost \$50 million, will also be partly financed by the Kuwait Fund. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 p 1]

FRIENDSHIP MEETING ON USSR VESSEL--A meeting of friendship and solidarity between the Angolan, Soviet and Namibian peoples related to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took place yesterday in Luanda on board the Soviet maintenance ship "Baltiyskaya Slava." At the meeting, the president of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples, Coelho da Cruz, stressed the existing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola, as well as the support provided by both countries for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa. Then SWAPO President Sam Nujoma underlined the importance of the CPSU Congress and condemned the threats of the North American regime and the multinationals, which are attempting to maintain colonialism and capitalism on the African continent. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Mar 81 p 2]

COFFEE TO GDR--The People's Republic of Angola will furnish coffee to the GDR, it was announced at the end of high-level conversations on the occasion of the fourth session of the mixed economic commission which was held in Luanda. The agreements, which also include a program of joint action, were signed on Saturday by Faustino Muteka and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, respectively minister of transportation and communications and vice president of the GDR Council of Ministers. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Mar 81 p 1]

FRIENDSHIP-WITH-GDR CLUB--An Angola-GDR friendship club was founded on Friday in Luanda by the students of the Karl Marx/Makarenko student complex and the German professors of economy teaching there. This was disclosed by Gabriel Henriques Leitao, secretary of the club. According to this student, the club will foster friendship between the Angolan and German peoples, it will disseminate information about the GDR in the construction of socialism and will broaden relations between the German professors and the Angolan students. Representatives of the GDR Embassy in Luanda donated materiel needed by the club, and Gabriel Leitao characterized this donation as an "incentive to implement the goals advocated by the club." Professor Frank Rather is the secretary for the German side. This is the first club of its kind in Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Feb 81 p 2]

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL VISITS--General Manuel Ribeiro Franco Charais, member of the Portuguese Council of the Revolution, arrived in Luanda last night at the invitation of Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the party and the republic. General Ribeiro Franco Charais ended an official visit to Sao Tome and Principe yesterday. He is a member of the group of military officers who overthrew the fascist government in Portugal on 25 April, 1974. Questioned by the news media at the February international airport, the member of the Portuguese Council of the Revolution said the Portuguese people were constantly following the struggle of the fraternal people of Angola for their social and economic development and against the attacks by the South African racists. Referring to relations between the Portuguese and Angolan governments, Manuel Ribeiro Franco said they have been rebuffing each other. However, he expressed the Portuguese people's conviction in our people's victory on all fronts, and said he considered relations between the two peoples to be excellent. On his arrival, the member of the Portuguese Council of the Revolution was met by director of political affairs of the Foreign Ministry Olga Lima, and officials of the Portuguese diplomatic staff in Angola. [Text] [LD141250 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Apr 81 EA]

DELEGATION TO EASTERN EUROPE--The overall commander of the People's Defense Organization, ODP, Lt-Col Paiva Domingos da Silva, who is also deputy defense minister, left Luanda yesterday for Hungary, at the head of an ODP delegation. Paiva Domingos da Silva and his delegation will also visit Yugoslavia, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the GDR, to exchange experiences with the local authorities on matters concerning people's militias. [Text] [LD140952 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Apr 81 LD/EA]

CSO: 4401/237

WITHDRAWAL OF LIBYAN TROOP CONTINGENT INDICATES RETURN TO NORMAL

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 30 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Lucien Ahonto]

[Text] Ndjamea and Tripoli announced on 26 March 1981 the withdrawal of about 200 Libyan soldiers from Chad. These troops returned this Thursday to Benghazi, in the eastern part of Libya, where Colonel Mu'ammarr Qadhafi, chief of the Libyan Revolution, welcomed them. Addressing them in the tones of a regional leader who must from now on be reckoned with, the strong man of Tripoli warned however that he "will send back to Chad the withdrawn units, if the peace and the security of the country are endangered." And he added that these soldiers "must stand ready at any time to return and fight if enemies threaten again security in Chad." For, the strong man of Tripoli stressed, "the security of Chad is from now on very closely linked with the security of Libya." According to the Libyan leader, the start of the withdrawal of the detachment sent to Chad proves that "the Libyan forces are liberation forces that fought for freedom and in order to leave the liberated territories to their owners, in contrast, added Qadhafi, to colonial forces which, once they occupy a territory, never leave it."

At the same time, the Chadian President announced the release of 150 prisoners of war of the former Chadian army. Until now detained in Abeche, they returned to the South, their area of origin. A gesture of national reconciliation, "relaxation" of the diplomatic situation, made possible by the Libyan initiative.... The situation could evolve in Chad.

Decided in utmost secret, a detachment of about 200 Libyan troops stationed at the airport of Ndjamea left the Chadian capital on 26 March for Libya, in the presence of President Goukouni Oueddei and Libyan officers.

As is recalled, Colonel Qadhafi declared on 15 March: "It is my hope that in the near future we shall be able to withdraw from Chad some units, because they are unnecessary." (LE CONTINENT, 17 Mar) Only a few days after this promise, an Egyptian source (LE CONTINENT, 20 Mar) revealed that the Libyan forces were in a state of maximum alert for a general offensive in Chad against the Northern Armed Forces [FAN] of Hissein Habre. On 23 March, in an interview with a French provincial radio station, Colonel Qadhafi announced concerning Chad that he feared the withdrawal of Libyan forces there might be hindered by the concentration of Sudanese and Egyptian forces at the Chadian-Sudanese frontier.

There was therefore general surprise when Libya decided to withdraw 200 men from the Chadian capital. It is indicated moreover by a reliable source that the withdrawal of Libyan forces stationed at Abeche, in the northwestern part of the country, is also considered.

There is no doubt that the indignation provoked in foreign opinion by the arrival in Chad of Libyan forces, and the outcry elicited by the announcement on 6 January 1981 of the merger plan, played an appreciable role.

Appeasing the South

In a statement made on the occasion of this withdrawal, President of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] Goukouni stated that the "withdrawal might cut short the hidden maneuvers of our detractors." It is known, moreover, that during his recent visit in the south of the country, the personages of this area had insisted on the withdrawal of the Libyan troops from Chad.

Thus, in the opinion of numerous observers, this decision shows President Goukouni Oueddei's concern to broaden his internal political audience, thus appeasing the people of the South. At the present time, the number of Libyan soldiers still on Chadian soil, or when they will be pulled out, is unknown. All that is known is that the president of GUNT, while refusing to set a time for the total withdrawal of the Libyan expeditionary corps, declared that should necessity arise Chad will still need the cooperation of her northern neighbor.

Creation of the Integrated Army

For his part, Qadhdhafi declared in a speech given on 28 March in Tubruq that "the Libyan detachments which were withdrawn from Chad, as well as those to be pulled out subsequently, stand ready to return to this country to fight as they have already." As for Goukouni, he added that the total withdrawal of the Libyans will be considered as soon as peace and security are guaranteed in the country. That is to say, as soon as the integrated national Chadian army is formed.

To this effect, a decree creating a technical commission in charge of carrying out the integration of the various armed forces existing in the country was recently made public by Goukouni Oueddei himself. According to the terms of the decree, the effective setting up of the integrated national army of Chad will have to be accomplished 6 months after the creation of the said commission. It will include the forces belonging to the political-military trends of opinion which signed the Lagos Agreement, on the basis of an equitable division of the forces.

Will this 6-month term be observed, as well as the "rules" of the game? Already, Colonel Kamougue, Vice-President of the GUNT, in charge of the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] and strong man of the South, is asking that his force be the nucleus of the future army, because the "FAT are a regular army."

At all events, the withdrawal of the Libyan forces, which the President of the GUNT called "gradual," shows a return to normal since the events of March 1980.

Which could mean the return to the capital of the cadres withdrawn to the South, and the revitalization of the administration at a standstill for 3 years, and the start of a resumption of economic activities.

From the external point of view, this withdrawal will be conducive to the "regilding of the coat of arms" badly tarnished by the presence of Qadhdhafi's troops, and to reopening for Chad certain doors closed in the aftermath of the Libyan intervention.

9670

CSO: 4400/998

CABINET MEETING DEVOTED TO PLANNING

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 21 Mar 81 p 7

[Excerpts] The members of the cabinet met again for their regular weekly session on Friday, 20 March 1981, from 0900 hours to 1430 hours in the conference room of the Secretariat General adjacent to the office of the president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party.

With Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee, president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers presiding as usual, the meeting was special in that it was held only two days after the commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the cowardly and disgraceful assassination of Commander Marien Ngouabi, the illustrious founder of our party, the Congolese Labor Party.

Since the time had come for outlining our first future five-year plan for socio-economic development, the council devoted its attention, as it has already been doing for some time, to the basic data which should make objectively based projections possible.

The future plan will cover a time period of five years. It is therefore a question of making the necessary effort of abstraction to draft the general and particular scheme for action beginning next year and for the following five years. We must not set our sights too high or too low, we must not plan too large or too small. We must forget nothing which is basic or add anything which is superfluous. Precision is desirable in the highest possible degree in order to avoid setbacks in the implementation stage.

The council stressed the fact that a plan cannot be set forth in the form of a catalogue of projects arbitrarily added together. The activities incorporated in the plan are necessarily causally interlinked. They are planned in full clarity, in full understanding of the situation, and taking their interaction and their effect on the level of the development of the country as a whole into account.

Each project selected is a link in a chain which leads to a given situation.

Moreover, the plan is not an end in itself. It represents a limited section in a developing process.

To direct means to foresee. In order to foresee more effectively, the capacity for long-term projection is necessary. It is this long-term view which characterized the discussion of the council concerning the 1982-1986 five-year plan, the purpose of which is to allow the necessary accumulation for a real socioeconomic balance.

The long-term view enables the council to contemplate the opportunities for our country and our people to pursue an autodynamic and self-focused strategy such as was defined by the third special congress of the Congolese Labor Party.

3157

CSO: 4400

SECOND AMBASSADORIAL CONFERENCE HELD IN BRAZZAVILLE

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 21 Mar 81 p 7

[Excerpt] The second Congolese Conference of Ambassadors and Heads of Diplomatic Missions has been in progress in Brazzaville since Tuesday, 17 March 1981, at the Palace of the People. The opening session, under the patronage of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, was attended by comrades Pierre Nze, a member of the political bureau of the CC of the PCT [Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party] and minister of foreign affairs, Alme Emmanuel Yoka, ministerial delegate to the presidency of the republic in charge of cooperation.

The first ambassador's conference in the People's Republic of the Congo was convoked by the immortal Marien Ngouabi himself almost 10 years ago. This conference was organized with a view to assessing Congolese diplomatic action, seeking a more effective style of work, and resolving the daily problems confronting our representatives. It also provides an opportunity for our ambassadors to contemplate the ways and means of creating conditions favorable to the achievement of the goals of our diplomacy.

In his opening address, Comrade Pierre Nze said that the Congolese revolution is the sincere ally of the socialist revolutions throughout the world, and Congolese support of the peoples engaged in struggle has never been challenged. It is no accident or stroke of luck that revolutionary Congo has always been on the side of just causes, causes which triumph over the arbitrary, over inequalities and over the scourges which the international community continues to drag like a ball and chain, and which have names--colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and imperialism.

"The peoples of the world," Comrade Nze recalled, "have the urgent task of participating in the redefinition of international economic relations with the goal of eliminating the system of plundering the resources of the countries in the process of development. The People's Republic of the Congo," he went on to say, "is participating in the debate. It is doing so for its own sake, but also, in accordance with its principles, as a matter of solidarity with the other deprived peoples of the Third World in general, and Africa in particular."

In conclusion, this member of the political bureau reiterated that the position of our party in matters of diplomacy is clear. If we cast a glance at our activities since the Third Extraordinary Congress, there can be no doubt that our conduct,

beyond the dictates of serving the interests of our people, has been consistent with the principles of our party and the resolutions of the Third Extraordinary Congress, which made the principles of solidarity and support for the liberation movements imperative.

Immediately after the opening ceremony, the Congolese diplomats heard a statement by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the CC of the PCT, president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers. During the afternoon, the diplomats were the guests of Comrade Louis-Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of the cabinet, at the La Flotille restaurant.

Then the members of the national political leadership spoke before the ambassadors, one after another, to inform them of subjects pertaining to their respective fields of competence.

5157

CSO: 4400

PARTY STRESSING OPENING UP ISOLATED AREAS BY ROADBUILDING

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 28 Mar 81 pp 1, 3, 5

[Excerpts] Faced with the poverty of the colonial legacy, the Congolese state has taken in hand the construction of railroads, a realm long left to the exclusive concern of the private sector.

Progress has been made, although the work accomplished inevitably dwindles in comparison to the immensity of what remains to be done.

At the same time, the National Public Works Administration is concerning itself with the maintenance of the so-called secondary roads, which are of real importance for our rural masses.

There are discussions of passionate concern to certain intellectual categories.

Some speakers feel that the building of a road in a given locality should be justified by economic interests. This is entirely reasonable. Others say that roads must come first and that one economic justification or another will follow. This is not unreasonable. But along the one line of thought or the other, there is one constant--the road. Thus they must be built to sustain the Congolese cooperative movement, to stimulate the agriculture described as the priority of priorities.

Everyone knows that the peasant will never produce as we want him to if there are no roads allowing the representatives of the OCC or the OCV [expansions unknown] to reach him to purchase the product of his work.

We only know that in certain localities in our country, the isolation is such that no truck has ever been able to get there. On what basis then can we encourage the people to work and to increase production?

We only know that when there is a shortage of cassava or other supplies here, the same products are being overproduced and are rotting somewhere in other localities. It would suffice if there were a road to allow the necessary deliveries.

It is all very well to proclaim agriculture the priority of priorities, but our efforts will be in vain if energetic action is not pursued at the same time with a view to creating a road infrastructure equal to our needs. The Congolese Labor Party has seen this since it was founded on 31 December 1969.

That is why all efforts point toward a generalized development of access, the gradual elimination of the imbalance in the road network. This is why many hundreds of kilometers of asphalted roads have been built outside the urban centers.

That is why the capacity of our ferryboats has been increased by several tons, and almost a hundred semipermanent roads have been built.

The third special congress of the Congolese Labor Party pursued the party logic where activities designed to provide access to the most neglected localities are concerned.

In order to speed up the economic integration of our country, the party is establishing a road program equal to our concern with resolving the problem of our masses.

Main Axis of the Effort

The main axis of the effort where road construction is concerned is the asphaltting of the 1,500-km road leading from Pointe Noire to Ouesso through Brazzaville, to which transverse roads have just been added, which as the years go on will comprise a consistent network. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso turned the first spade full of earth for the construction of the Etaouali-Obouya section on national highway No 2 (north highway). An outburst of popular joy accompanied this gesture, which served to open up unlimited prospects for the localities involved.

Some nine months later, the president revisited these localities, in particular Onianva, despite the heavy rain which fell that day in Brazzaville and its immediate surroundings, to check on the work accomplished. The president was not alone. He was accompanied by members of the political bureau, the minister of foreign affairs, minister of interior, minister of public works and minister of cooperation.

Some of our ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions, as well as experts and technicians from the National Public Works Administration and the REO [expansion unknown] enterprise were also present.

At the site, the head of the revolution asked for explanations of the state of progress in the work, which could be summarized as of that date as follows:

79 km of brush clearing, 71 km of leveling, 30 km of earthwork and 10 km of foundation work. Where the base layer is concerned, 6 km have been completed, including 4 km stabilized with cement and impermeated with 0.1 tar.

The explanations by the minister of public works, the RNTF supervisory team and the assistant director of the Dredging and Public Works Enterprise show that the fully surfaced road will be made available to the Congolese state on 24 March 1984. Meanwhile, 70 to 80 km of roadway will be ready by the end of this year. And all is proceeding well to date, despite the abundant and frequent rain in these localities.

The inspection visit made by the president of the Central Committee himself to the work site of national highway No 2 is proof yet once again of the concern devoted by the party and the political leadership to the highway as a factor in economic development and national unity.

More About the Road

This was also the purpose of the expedition to the junction between Ouesso and Impfondo made by Capt Moundele-Gollo Benoit, a member of the Central Committee and minister of public works.

Brazza left his name behind, after his explorations through our part of Central Africa. His intention was to deliver these territories to France, which he had decided to serve. Today Brazza is long gone, but we are taking up again the idea of exploration in order to penetrate the heart of the forest, cross the rivers and swamps, and to study the potential for rendering the environment more habitable for our masses. This is revolutionary. The third special congress of the Congolese Labor Party recommended giving priority to structures to provide access. The areas crossed (on foot, if you please) by Captain Moundele-Gollo's column are the wildest, the most virgin, the most remote in our country. To venture there is an act which cannot go unnoticed.

Let us listen to the explanation given by the minister himself for his "long march."

"In their program of action, the party and the government have decided to establish a road network which will take all economic, political, social and military parameters into account so that this network can be a cohesive road network.

"One of the peculiar aspects of the Sangha and Likouala regions is that they are back to back. No road reached them, although they are side by side. A number of alternative land links could be selected, but from our first glance at the maps, three merit attention.

"The first route follows the Ouesso River to the Ekielamba, downstream, going beyond the Ndoki on the land route as far as the Mbali River. This route calls for following the Mbali downstream to its confluence with the Likouala at Les Herbes, following that watercourse upstream as far as Epena and then resuming the Epena-Impfondo land route. This route, including about 150 km by land, 80 along the Epena-Impfondo section alone, and 253 by river, would require major construction projects on the Likouala, Les Herbes, and on the Tanga, and it crosses 7 muddy marshes, including one major one, excluding that along the Epena-Impfondo section, on which some improvements have already been made.

"The second route crosses the Kabounga territory after following the Moundougouma downstream between Boa and Makiengo and proceeding to Epena. It follows the road to Impfondo. This route includes about 320 km of land, including 80 for the Epena-Impfondo section, and 63 km by river, and it should be added that it would require the building of 2 major bridges over the Ndoki and its tributary, the Ndjaka, and another over the Tanga between Epena and Impfondo.

"The third route is designed to avoid river-roadway alternation. It proceeds, opposite Ouesso, toward Bomassa in the north, following the line of the crest between the Mbolo, the tributaries of the Tanga and the Ndjaka. It would then make use of the best sites for crossing the Ndoki and its tributary, so as to avoid the need to build any but minor bridges. Then it turns to the east toward Dongou, following the line of the crest between the tributaries of the Motaba and those of the Mapoto and Ilobi. This route, which would require no road transfers, involves a land route of about 350 km.

"The first assignment, between 6 and 20 March 1981, was designed to reconnoiter the first route, located the farthest to the south, and beginning at Lake Tele, in order to assess the real difficulty it presents, since no accurate map for the purpose was available, but also to establish if it was feasible to make further studies of this variation, which has the advantage of being the shortest, despite the numerous road transfers.

"Without anticipating the conclusions which will be set forth in the written report, we can say that it will be necessary to undertake further reconnoitering, if only for the third route contemplated, Ouesso-Bomassa-Dongou-Impfondo, which seems to us the most technically viable option for linking the Sangha and the Kikouala."

The time to put an end to isolation has come. The priorities are known. We must work until transportation problems in general, and road problems in particular, are resolved in the best possible way.

5157

CSO: 4400

GOULED SPEAKS AT RPP SECOND ANNIVERSARY, REVIEWS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AIMS

President's Address

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 12 Mar 81 pp 5, 6

[Article: "President Hassan Gouled at the National Stadium: The founding of the RPP, A Complementary Victory"]

[Excerpts] Numerous festivities, in the capital as well as in the rest of the country, marked the day of Wednesday, 4 March, when the second anniversary of the party of the People's Rally for Progress [RPP] was celebrated. Strong mass participation characterized this day. In Djibouti the celebrations began Tuesday night at the Salines Theatre, but it was on Wednesday afternoon that the main part of the celebrations took place at the National Stadium.

The large crowd, which responded to the party's invitation watched folk dances of different national groups, as well as the games which marked this second anniversary of the party.

The highest officials of the state, as well as the accredited members of the diplomatic corps to the Djiboutian Government were present, starting with the president of the republic and president of the RPP, El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, who wound up the celebration in the afternoon by giving an important speech.

In his speech, the head of state and chief of the party described the activities of the RPP after two years of existence by surveying national education and health.

Here is the complete speech of the president of the republic.

Djiboutians,

Two years ago, in response to my proposal to regroup political currents into an organization reflecting our populations' determination to feel national solidarity consolidate into a single line of thought, the principal representative officials of all trends took part in the creation of the RPP. This took place in Dikhil.

The significance of the event, perhaps incompletely perceived at the time, is felt today by all those who take an interest in the progress of the national organization, as a victory complementary to the one which preceded it on 27 June 1977.

These two events, which are the first landmarks on the road which we have laid out, and which will be the one starting with which our history will be written, delimit two periods of nearly equal length, which I shall evaluate for your benefit.

During the first, it was initially necessary to grow accustomed to the idea that we had gained our freedom, then to find the paths that would permit us to keep it, and finally to prove that we were worthy of its conquest.

The three preceding reasons essentially constituted the thread of the governmental policy which I was entrusted with giving definition, with the expectation that it could result from the reflection of a greater number.

The second period, which has just ended, was characterized by setting to work the means which we had accepted, after having obtained the mastery to do so.

A Dominant Role in National Construction

Confident that I would receive the necessary support from you, I performed the first mission without experiencing truly outstanding difficulties and inspired by this confidence, many times expressed with respect to me, I called on you to create the RPP, an enterprise the role of which will be dominant in national construction, by the quality of the benefits which, by definition, it is bound to offer.

The exceptionally high number of international meetings which we attended and which resulted from our initiative made it possible for our representatives and for myself to advance the idea of our credibility without it having been necessary for us to submit to obligations capable of tarnishing our image. The outline of our intentions in the field of foreign policy has not undergone any change; this has ultimately won us the general esteem and with it the disinterested support, of friendly countries, who were pleasantly surprised by the dimension of our success, which has been called surprising.

In this way, then, the poor resources which we inherited were finally one of the best reasons for the progress obtained at the international level, but it would probably have been insufficient if I had not been supported somehow by the mute hope which I detected in each of you.

Reasons for satisfaction became evident in examining the results obtained during the second period, and I will mention several of them; it should not be hastily concluded, however, that there are no longer any worrisome problems.

These two years which have just ended will have been constructive for the future of the national community and in order to convince oneself of this, it is necessary only to take a general look at some of the most outstanding operations:

In social terms: I will first start with the schools, because it is a subject which is particularly close to my heart.

Number of Students Has Nearly Doubled

First of all, lets see how things were in Djibouti where 200,000 inhabitants, where approximately two-thirds of the population of our state are gathered, a number increased daily by the new arrivals from various origins.

Compared with what existed at the time of independence, it has been established that the number of elementary school classes in Djibouti has increased by 87, that of enrolled children going from 6,140 to 11, 171.

Similar progress has been verified in the districts, since the increase in elementary school classrooms is 38. This has made it possible to admit 4151 children instead of 2336 in 1977.

In the secondary schools the number of establishments went from 3 to 4 in Djibouti and from 1 to 3 in the interior, and the number of pupils has more than doubled, since it has risen from 2061 to 4574.

These results can be described as spectacular, but each of us can verify that along the Arta highway and across the city many school groups are under construction, and even close to completion, to become functional at the start of next school year.

We owe the best of these accomplishments to the friendly nations, who have devoted so many major financial resources to them, with the clarification, however, that the aid received was utilized through our efforts, without any kind of coercion. The intended purpose of the investments was defined by the Government, whose first concern is that of the future of the children of our country, thus of their education, and you should consider any message contrary to my remarks, in this field, to be pure fantasy.

But it was also necessary for the state to assert control over the education dispensed in the territory of the republic, whatever the form under which it had been authorized.

Primitive Training, Will No Longer be Tolerated

Standards have been established, respect for which will be assured by the intervention of the responsible minister who has been given the mission of overseeing them. This amounts to saying that primitive training will no longer be tolerated, especially if there are objectives contrary to national interests the nature of which it is for us alone to judge.

Construction of New Hospital

With respect to health, we have several reasons to hope in the near future, for appreciable improvement, especially in our capital, the principal sanitary unit of which is no longer capable of providing the services expected of it.

The construction of a new hospital will be undertaken on the same site as the existing antiquated facilities, and everything leads us to believe that we will soon have a modern unit adapted to the needs of quality medicine.

Public Housing

With the progressive implementation of the provisions of the treaty which ties us to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and construction site of the first block of public housing will open soon. Moreover, its size could be increased through the contribution of similar resources from different sources in the form of loans or gifts.

The intense activity of our Red Crescent, which has to its credit the creation of the Mother and Child Center where girls and mothers without adequate means of existence are sheltered, cared for and educated, is functioning to the general satisfaction, and I would end with the social chapter by contributing some clarifications on the situation created by the influx of refugees and of disaster victims, the latter victims, in particular, of persistent drought.

An opinion which is tending to spread to gives as actual an estimate of the number of persons having found shelter on our territory based on the size of camps established here and there.

By this method, the percentage of refugees and disaster victims with respect to total population is supposed to be on the order of approximately 10 percent, or close to 35,000 persons. Now, taking into consideration the district of Balbala alone, which is situated at the outskirts of the urban zone, it must be said that this precited estimate is, to say the least, far removed from reality.

More than 50,000 Refugees

There is no doubt that at the present time, the number of 50,000 should already have been exceeded, imposing many problems in the economic and social terms.

Of course, they receive considerable aid from different international organizations, as well as certain states, which, added to what we are giving from our own resources, is affording considerable relief to their condition; but it is certain that excessive duration of this situation would gravely hurt the interest of the citizens subjected to international hazards.

The government has been aware of this matter since its beginning, and the time seems to have come to find the solution to a return of things to normal with concern to negotiate within the framework of strictly humanitarian action.

A Beginning for Industrialization

Our economy was an exclusively service economy until very recently, but with the exploitation of the Tadjourah waters and the on-site manufacture of milk products, we will experience a modest, but encouraging, beginning of industrialization.

Initially these two operations will have to satisfy our consumption requirements; this will decrease imports of these products in the same proportion, and consequently will abate the outflow of currency, the use of which for purposes of this nature is always an inflation generator.

Intensifying Vegetable Production

With the installation of new irrigated areas, vegetable production should intensify, becoming possible throughout the year, at different altitudes depending on the season.

The results obtained in Mouloud are encouraging, because the harvests are being offered for retail at prices which are often distinctly lower than those applied to the same products when imported, especially when they come from distant countries.

There are other prospects the interest of which has already been emphasized, such as those of geothermic energy, processing of the materials existing in profusion in the Lake Assal zone, in Ali-Sabieh and elsewhere, which are the object of already highly advanced investigations, the developments of which we have been following with the concern of seeing them transformed into reality as rapidly as possible.

Inestimable Capital

It is, finally, planned to exploit our sun, with its inexhaustable energy capacity and the irreplaceable attraction which it offers in terms of tourism, as scientific progress is made and as the reception infrastructure advances.

Together the assets which I have just mentioned would represent, in terms of the appearance of their effects on our market, inestimable capital which we are striving to put at the service of our community.

But for a long time yet the vigor of the Djibouti economy will depend on the care given to the operation of the railroad, its port and its airport, as well as the interest which the investments intended for the creation of transformation units will give to the free zone.

Taking Over From the State

Once essential public needs have been satisfied, and that cannot be far off, it will be necessary to leave to the private sector the concern of taking over from the state in all fields where the intervention of the public authority is not absolutely indispensable. In other words, the preceeding means that the state should abstain from inordinately increasing the budgetary burden which its interventions imply when they are intended for the sole creation of fixed capital.

The development of railway, water ways, airport and free zone activities can only be designed our way, however, that is to say, by means that are proper for us, and even if this were possible, the operation would lose all sense if it were conceived as having an exclusively internal scope.

A Regional Concept

Thus it is on the basis of a regional concept that the future of our economy must be envisaged, and for us the region does not fit into the limits of the Horn of Africa; they project far beyond this framework, especially where transport or other activities, fishing, for example, which are scaled to the scope of the Indian Ocean, are concerned.

Of course, these difficulties have been overcome; this makes it possible for us today to envisage tomorrow without excess anxiety. Factors favorable to the action of strengthening of our currency, make it possible for us to think that certain apprehensions with respect to maintaining our stability will tend to fade away. This is encouraging, and we are going to strive to intensify the trend by restructuring currents; a priority objective which I am assigning to the RPP, which will thus receive the responsibility of making all energies tend to strengthen the credibility of our intentions and the sincerity of our politics by everyone's attitude and behavior.

Ideal Tribunals

The protestations of attachment to the virtues of a policy developed in public are of value only if the provisions which should concretize its application are consonant in spirit and letter, and moreover, they should not be understood by each individual as being applied only to others.

This principal must be expanded and developed, and the RPP annexes in the wards as well as in the districts of the interior, seem to be to be the ideal tribunals for its diffusion.

Creating Jobs

The income policy has consisted of providing resources to the greatest number through jobs offered in consequence of the opening of the new construction sites and of needs made known when new services are created or expanded.

In many cases, the nature of these incomes will be occasional, but with the operation of the establishments which will follow the completion of construction works, many jobs will be offered which will offer the advantage of being permanent. Here I will allude to the danger of privileged public investments; these generate new burdens, which, if one is not careful will rapidly exceed the limit of the supportable. I am taking advantage of the mention of this precise point of our policy to readdress it and to recall that we have an interest in promoting the interventions of the private sector on the condition that they create jobs. We will have an opportunity to discuss this at the time of the examination of the new Investments Code which will be presented soon for evaluation by the Council of Ministers.

Detect and Inform

But in order to give our forecasts normal chances of success it is important for concord to be maintained and it will be the RPP's preoccupation to ensure this in all its proceedings and its meetings, in brief, under all circumstances, in the same way that the task of detecting all forms of deterioration in order to keep the authority invested with responsibility informed at the highest level will be incumbent on it.

Consolidating our relations with all countries which give us their knowledge and other means of development which are far from being negligible, is an imperative which must be kept constantly in mind.

But contributing our efforts to the reestablishment of relations of friendship and fraternity between the nations which have broken them is another, of similar importance.

Strict Neutrality

With respect to international relations, the Republic of Djibouti intends to adhere, as in the past, to strict neutrality, and the steps which it could be induced to take in a specific direction can only result in a desire previously expressed by the interested parties.

Without, however, exposing ourselves to the risk of a tendentious interpretation, we intend to find with our closest neighbors a solution to the dispute separating them. This intervention was not connected any proposition capable of being understood in a contradictory manner; it still stands, as well as our availability, which is not subordinated to any other priority.

The reserve which the state has displayed to the international organizations to which it belongs; the welcome granted to refugees and disaster victims, the number of whom, which is growing daily, is imposing new constraints on it despite the consistent aid from the High Commissariat for Refugees, from the EEC and from many donor states, constitute, together with many other elements which it would be tedious to enumerate, sufficient proofs of our affirmed will not to intervene in the affairs of others; but can the alleviation of misery justify reproach?

No Obstacle Should Exist

Djiboutians, two years ago in Dikhil a great hope was born, and I told you at that time that all anxiety as to our unity had vanished.

On the same occasion, I invited you to find in the Rally union of hearts. Today things have evolved sufficiently; no obstacle should exist any more on the road to brotherhood which national construction, to which you are all invited, requires. Long live the Republic of Djibouti!

Speech of RPP Secretary General

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 12 Mar 81, p 6

[Text] In this celebration of the second anniversary of our party of the RPP we have felt that it would not be without interest to describe the RPP's national and international policy.

The political objectives of this party have been traced by the president of the republic and the president of the RPP. These objectives are based on four main points which thus form the cornerstone of our domestic policy, namely:

- The development of political, economic and social awareness of our society.
- The consolidation, in the spirit of the people, of national unity between the different communities that compose our population.
- Raising the people's consciousness with respect to our country's security.
- The development of civic institutions in the spirit of the population.

These principal objectives cited above are constantly developed by all the officials of the RPP and more particularly by the head of state and president of the party, Hassan Gouled Aptidon on all occasions. In Dikhil on 4 March 1979, the day of the creation of the RPP, the president solemnly declared that the party's aim is to rally all constituents of the population in order to start in national unity on the path of progress and of the people's well being.

Each time the opportunity presents itself, the members of the political bureau approach with great ardor the sine qua non of our development: national unity, national, economic and social security.

Every observer with a realistic sentiment can witness that the leaders of the party never stop developing the people's political consciousness in the latter's own interest.

In the fields of political institutions, everyone is aware that these are largely democratic. In order to illustrate this exemplary democracy of the Republic of Djibouti, it would be well to refer to the organic laws which have just been adopted by the National Assembly, one of which limits presidential elections to a maximum of two terms for the same president. Isn't this sufficient proof of a democracy comparable to that of the advanced countries? The party of the RPP, which is presently the dominant party, is developing this exemplary democracy every day through the people. Each Djiboutian citizen should be proud of this adherence to this democratic republic whose president Hassan Gouled Aptidon is a man who loves peace and dignity and who gives the impression of a fervent defender of the right of man and of citizens. This right represents the liberal political regime which we have opted for since our accession to national sovereignty on 27 June 1977. We ask all the states of the world and those which are represented in the Republic of Djibouti to give us their cooperation in order to support us on this path which we have laid out for ourselves in order to ensure our people a better future.

With respect to foreign policy, since its accession to independence, the Republic of Djibouti has adopted a wise policy sketched out by His Excellency El Hadj Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the president of the republic. This is based on strict neutrality, nonalignment, cooperation with all countries of the world on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in the affairs of others.

On the basis of these principles and on many occasions, His Excellency the president of the republic has appealed to all the countries of our region to settle their disputes by peaceful means and through dialogue and to put an end to the sufferings that these neighboring peoples are constantly undergoing. To this end, the president of the republic will very shortly undertake a certain number of contacts with the authorities of the countries of the region in order to promote the establishment of a just and lasting peace in this part of the world.

As far as the Middle East problem is concerned, our position is well known on this question. There can be no peace there as long as the legitimate rights of the fraternal Palestinian people and the occupied Arab territories are not restituted to their rightful claimants.

As far as the struggle of the people of Africa are concerned, the Republic of Djibouti is sharing the pains and battles of the African peoples for liberty and independence. We place ourselves steadfastly at their sides in their struggle against apartheid.

9380

CSO: 4400/905

GABON

BRIEFS

NEW PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER--Libreville, 10 Apr (AFP)--A slight modification was made Friday in the early afternoon to the composition of Gabonese Government. General Barthelemy Mbia, formerly secretary of state in the office of the vice-prime minister for transportation, has been named minister of public security, a department whose creation was announced following the meeting of the Council of Ministers last Wednesday. Mr Athanase Nzamba, formerly a ministerial deputy in the Ministry of Professional Formation and Promotion of Handicrafts, succeeds General Mbia. [Text] [AB101650 Paris AFP in French 1352 GMT 10 Apr 81]

CSO: 4400/1079

GHANA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRANSPORTATION GRANT--Ghana is to receive a grant of 2.5 million cedis from Japan. This brings to 10.9 million cedis in grants so far received from Japan. The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Isaac Chinedua, who signed this agreement in Accra today said it will be used to rehabilitate the transport sector. Part of the amount will be used to acquire haulage trucks. [Excerpt] [AB120644 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Apr 81 AB]

CSO: 4420/930

BRIEFS

SOVIET OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE--An institute for oceanographic research will be established on an isolated coast south of Conakry. Under the sponsorship of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences, this institute will supervise research units established on all Western African coastal regions and will work in conjunction with Soviet fishing fleets. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 81 p 17]

URANIUM EXPLOITATION PROSPECTS--Two groups of potential partners of the Guinean state in the project for the exploitation of uranium in Guinea have been formed during a meeting in Conakry. The first group, which will be involved in the exploitation of the uranium deposits in the southwestern part of Guinea includes the Nigerian Government and West German, Yugoslav, Belgian and eventually Canadian companies. The second group will be located in the central-southern zone (island of Los and the Kindia, Mamou and Dabola regions) and is formed by West German, Romanian, Swiss and U.S. companies. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 81 p 17]

CSO: 4400/1080

PROSPECTING FOR OIL, MINING RESOURCES CONTINUES

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 81 p 18

[Text] Disagreement over the delimitation of the maritime zones between Guinea-Bissau, Guinea and Senegal has so far affected the search for oil. However, prospecting will be given renewed impetus through IDA (International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank) financing for off-shore searches on Guinea-Bissau's continental shelf, beyond the areas contested by Guinea and Senegal. The quality and the volume of oil deposits must be determined in order to evaluate the profitability of eventual exploitation. Prospecting will reportedly be assigned to a British firm which will be able to use the mass of information previously collected by French, Portuguese and U.S. firms.

In the mining field, the Bureau of Geological and Mining Research (BRGM) has been put in charge by the Guinean Government of establishing the geological map and of undertaking the inventory of mining resources in the northern part of the country; this will be done with partial financing by the French FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund]. Bauxite deposits have been located by the Soviets in the region of Boe, and reserves are reportedly estimated at 200,000 tons. The construction of an aluminum plant is already envisaged. Energy would be provided by a dam that could be built on the Rio Corubal. Feasibility studies for the dam have already been undertaken. Moreover, phosphate deposits have been discovered in the northern part of the country, where studies have been entrusted to the BRGM.

CSO: 4400/1080

ELECTRICITY, FUEL RATIONING ANTICIPATED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] The DICOL [Distributor of Fuels and Lubricants] will strictly ration the supply of its products to the domestic market this year.

As is already known, the industry has suffered considerable price increases abroad which directly and indirectly influence the price increases of other products and, obviously, the world economy, especially that of poor and underdeveloped countries such as ours.

At present, there is an irregular situation because there is a shortage of fuel in the DICOL deposits. They expected the arrival of a tanker on 25 February, but the ship did not arrive and DICOL director general, Valdemar Oliveira is in Dakar to discuss purchase of fuel with the suppliers.

Electricity Rationing

Rationing also implies cuts of electric power in the city. A communique of the National Energy Institute Exploration Department, formerly CEABIS, reported that the Bissau plant daily cuts power from 1300 to 1900 hours. From that time on there will be cuts of 1 hour per area up to 2200 hours.

On the other hand, the same department has reported that due to the breakage in the pipes carrying water coming out from openings of Alto Crim and Liceu there has been no water in the city.

11634

CSO: 4401/202

BRIEFS

RED ARMY CELEBRATION--The 63d anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy, known as "Red Army Day," was marked in Bissau by a solemn session at the 3d Congress Hall on 20 February and at the 24 September Hotel reception given by the main military adviser of the USSR in Guinea-Bissau, Oleg Kovalevski, on 23 February. Present at the ceremony were Comrades Paulo Correia, minister of the armed forces; Iafai Camara, member of the Revolutionary Council; Victor Freire Monteiro, BNG minister-governor; ambassadors of the USSR, the GDR, Cuba and Korea, and military advisers and a large number of guests. The Soviet military adviser made a speech. Rafael Morales, head of the Cuban military mission, spoke about the direct and selfless aid of the Soviet Union to the cause of freedom of the Cuban people. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Feb 81 p 3] 11634

SOVIET VEHICLES--About 50 Soviet Lada and Niva vehicles purchased by our government were recently unloaded in the port of Bissau to be distributed among various state commissariats. The arrival of these vehicles implements a trade and cooperation agreement signed between Guinea-Bissau and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Feb 81 p 2] 11634

NEW POSITIONS ANNOUNCED--The Permanent Committee of the PAIGC National Council met in a special session on 23 February presided over by Brig Com Joao Bernardo Vieira. At the meeting the following appointments were made: Comrade Samba Lamine Mane, member of the Permanent Commission of the CNG [National Committee of Guerrillas] and of the Revolutionary Council, to the post of chairman of the Bissau Autonomous Sector Party Committee, and Francisco Silva (Chico Ba) as the person responsible for foreign relations of the CNG secretariat of the PAIGC. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Feb 81 p 1] 11634

PCP ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION--The 60th anniversary of the founding of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] will be marked tomorrow in Bissau by a fraternal celebration promoted by a group of Portuguese communists and democrats with the cooperation of our country. A representation of our party and government and diplomats friends of the PCP will be present at the celebration. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 7 Mar 81 p 8] 11634

FOREIGN AID TOTALS--During the period 1975-1977, Guinea-Bissau received 488 million French francs in aid funds and 308 million French francs in loans, or a total of 40 percent of its GNP; this constitutes one of the highest proportions in Africa. During these 3 years, bilateral assistance was as follows: 22 percent from the USSR (of which 82 percent was in the form of loans), 17 percent from Sweden, 14 percent from Portugal, 11 percent from the Netherlands, 8 percent from the United Nations and 2 percent from France. While Guinea-Bissau first appealed for aid to the countries which helped it during the war of liberation, it has since considerably diversified sources of financing, which now include about 30 countries. The Netherlands supports agriculture, Portugal provides an important number of cooperants and especially teachers, the USSR furnishes military materiel and Sweden assists in the field of telecommunications, while also providing budgetary aid. It is expected that Soviet aid will soon decrease, with concomitant development of U.S. support. However, foreign aid levels will remain the same as at present (approximately \$55 million a year). [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 81 p 18]

CSO: 4400/1080

KENYA

TEKERE RELEASED AFTER DETENTION BY SECURITY FORCES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 24

[Text] The visiting former Zimbabwean Labour Minister, Mr Edgar Tekere, who had been picked up by Kenyan security forces on Tuesday, was freed after two hours.

And he has now called for co-operation between Kenya and Zimbabwe.

Mr. Tekere, who had been picked up before he could address a public lecture at the University of Nairobi, spent a part of yesterday meeting Kenyan leaders. He also attended parliamentary proceedings in the morning where he was applauded by MPs when he was introduced from the Speaker's gallery by Kisumu Town MP Grace Onyango, who was then in the Chair.

Later in the National Assembly's lounge, he met among others, the Vice President and Minister for Finance, Mr Mwai Kibaki, the Minister of State in charge of internal security, Mr G.G. Kariuki, and the Minister for Co-operative Development, Mr Robert Matano.

Mr Tekere, evidently in top form and seemingly not critical of what had happened to him jokingly remarked: "I am not in a hurry to go home."

He clarified that he was not married to "any of Odinga's daughters" as had earlier been reported. His host, Mr Raila Odinga, a son of the chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, Mr Oginga Odinga, also confirmed the clarification.

Mr Tekere stressed the need for co-operation between Kenya and his country, noting that his country could learn from Kenya the development of the communication infrastructure.

He said Zimbabwe was expecting some 100 percent surplus in food production this year and "without storage facilities to cope with, and not even enough gunny bags, we will have to export as much as we can." Zimbabwe was therefore, keen to export food to Kenya, should Kenya be in need, he said.

Reports that Mr Tekere had been picked were broadcast on several radio stations abroad on Tuesday. Radio South Africa (RSA) went even further and reported him as having been "detained."

Meanwhile, the organisers of the cancelled lecture at the university tried to reschedule the lecture for yesterday. But the university administration did not allow it.

Following his arrest, a senior Government official had told the NATION the Government was not going to sit and watch Mr Tekere preach violence.

CSO: 4420

ODINGA ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR BONDO PARLIAMENTARY SEAT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 28

[Text] Jaramogi Oginga Odinga yesterday declared his candidature for the Bondo parliamentary seat during the by-election on May 16.

In a telephone interview with the NATION from his Kisumu office, Mr Odinga, chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, said he was now "fully" preparing to contest the seat.

He confirmed this following yesterday's announcement by the Deputy Supervisor of Elections, Mr N.W. Kimani, that nominations will take place on April 18 and polling on May 16.

"I heard the announcement on the radio," he said, adding: "I am moving into the field with full force."

Mr Odinga said his telephone "kept ringing without a break from all corners of the country from people wanting me to confirm my decision.

"I can now confirm to the people of Bondo constituency that I have accepted their request to stand for the by-election and eventually to represent them in Parliament."

Mr Odinga, who did not announce his election manifesto, said he was confident of winning the seat. So far, he is the first to publicly declare his candidature.

According to the official timetable preliminary elections will be from 8 a.m. to noon at the office of the Siaya District Commissioner. The successful candidate will present his nomination papers to the returning officer (the DC) on June 6.

Mr Odinga, a former Vice-President of Kenya, who was last in Parliament as Bondo MP 12 years ago, said he was looking forward to being an MP again.

A vacancy occurred in the constituency following the resignation of Mr Hezekiel Ougo, who told a press conference during his resignation that he had "stepped down for Odinga."

Both the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Fred Mati and the Deputy Supervisor of Elections said on Monday they were in possession of the "necessary papers" following Mr Ougo's resignation.

ODINGA LIKELY TO BE ELECTED UNOPPOSED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Apr 81 pp 6, 7

[Text]

IT looks as if Mr. Oginga Odinga will be elected unopposed during the by-election that will be called to fill the Bondo parliamentary seat which Mr. Hezekiah Ougo relinquished last week. Two men who might have presented a credible challenge to Odinga have declined to seek the Bondo seat. One is Odinga's life-long colleague and former minister for information and broadcasting in the first independence government in Kenya, Mr. Achieng Oneko. Oneko, who hails from Bondo, has been the main force behind the orchestrated campaign to get Odinga back into parliament and has said he is not standing in the Bondo by-election. Oneko was barred from standing for elections for the Kamukunji seat in Nairobi in the 1979 general election. He was one of a half a dozen or so Kenyans, including Odinga, whom the ruling party Kanu would not clear for nomination. It is likely that Oneko will bide his time and try his luck again somewhere else besides Bondo in the next general election due before the end of 1984.

The other potential contender, Mr. William Odongo Omamo, has not only said he would not be seeking re-election in Bondo, but on Saturday called a press conference in Nairobi to urge the people of Bondo to let Odinga go back to parliament unopposed. Omamo, now the chairman of the University of Nairobi council, was MP for Bondo from 1969 until 1974 when he was defeated by Ougo in an election in which Odinga, barred from standing

for election that year, campaigned for Ougo. Omamo told pressmen that last week Ougo's decision to "run away from parliament" was not surprising, for in Omamo's opinion, Ougo's six years of "silence" in parliament had been a "big embarrassment" to the people who elected him. It was obvious that Omamo was still rankled by the fact that he had lost twice to Ougo in the race for parliament in Bondo, but it was also clear that Omamo no longer wished to be drawn into battle with Odinga. Several months ago, Omamo had decided to bury the hatchet with Odinga and join in the new-found unity (see interview on page 7) which currently characterises politics among the Luo.

Omamo's call for Odinga to be re-elected unopposed was echoed by Dr. Robert Ouko, the minister for foreign affairs and leader of the Kuria and Luo parliamentary group. Mr. John Okwanyo, the minister for energy, who in the past has not been known for very strong pro-Odinga views, guardedly supported Odinga's prospects for returning to parliament. "We do see that Ougo has done wrong (in resigning) and we in South Nyanza have no quarrel with him at all," Okwanyo said over the weekend. "It is now up to Bondo people to let Oginga Odinga go to parliament unopposed." Similar sentiments have been expressed by other Luo leaders, but there was a note of caution in the words of Mrs. Grace Onyango, MP for Kisumu Town, and the longest serving Luo parliamen-

tarian. "I pray that all goes well without any interference from anywhere," she told *The Nairobi Times* last week.

Mrs. Onyango did not elaborate on possible sources of interference, but she probably had in mind the fact that in 1974 and again in 1979 Kanu refused to clear Odinga to stand for elections. Odinga does not think that this would be the case if he were to seek the Bondo seat (see the interview) but he is being somewhat circumspect about his strategy for election. Though it is clear that he is planning to stand for the Bondo seat, he has not officially announced his intentions yet. The nearest he came to doing so was at a meeting in Bondo last week soon after Ougo's resignation from parliament. Odinga is reported to have told Bondo leaders who came to ask him whether he was ready to take up Ougo's seat that he would take up the challenge and do whatever the people wanted him to do. The people may however, not figure prominently in the party procedures which are necessary for clearance of candidates for election, and though Odinga is now a life member of Kanu, there are still any number of surprises that may be in store for him. Interestingly enough, for instance, more than a week after Ougo's announced resignation from parliament the Speaker has not yet declared his seat vacant. This is in marked contrast to the prompt declaration of the vacancy of the Kikuyu seat after the then holder, Mr. Amos Ng'ang'a, announced his resignation and paved the way for the by-election which saw the former attorney-general, Mr. Charles Njonjo, elected unopposed as MP for Kikuyu. And until the Bondo seat is declared vacant, Odinga will have to sit and wait. And even after the seat has been declared vacant, it could take months before a by-election is called. Odinga is banking on the massive support he seems to enjoy in Luo land and the changed national political atmosphere to ensure that no "interference" comes along to block his way back to parliament. He could be wrong.

If he is not, his re-entry into parliament is bound to alter the style, if not the nature, of some aspects of parliamentary activities. Odinga stresses that he is ready to do the peoples' bidding in any role whatsoever. He most likely will sit on the back benches if elected, at least for some time, but there is going to be a not easy to ignore temptation for a man of Odinga's political talents to avoid putting the parliamentary platform to good use. Since 1969, Odinga has lacked such a platform. His voice was effectively silenced during the years of his political detention. When he returned from detention in 1971, every opportunity was denied him to make his voice heard. Parliament will provide such an opportunity and he may try to make up for lost time, playing as much to the public and press galleries as to his fellow parliamentarians in anything he says. That was his style before his detention; it is likely to remain his style if and when he returns to parliament.

There is a difference, though. This is 1981, and most of the people Odinga will find in parliament were not there in 1979. Their concerns may be totally different from those of Odinga's parliamentary colleagues in 1969, and as he himself admits, these are new times, with a different administration from the one that sent him into detention. He may have to spend time finding his parliamentary bearings. If he plans to make any impact on his fellow MPs, he will have no choice but to take stock of the changed circumstances and act accordingly.

Odinga's return to parliament may call for a number of adjustments in Luo politics the end result of which will be the acceptance by Luo leaders that Odinga is their chief spokesman. In parliament, this may mean that Odinga will ultimately replace Dr. Robert Ouko, minister for foreign affairs, as the chairman of the Kuria and Luo parliamentary group, and even if Odinga were to remain a backbencher, his role among fellow parliamentarians is likely to be more than that of an equal among his fellow Luo MPs.

Being a vindication of the views of some of Odinga's long-time supporters that he is the most important political personality among the Luo, Odinga's return to parliament is likely at first to result in a psychological settling of scores between such supporters and Odinga's erstwhile foes. Men like Samuel Ayodo, the veteran South Nyanza politician who has steadfastly maintained that it is not possible to read Odinga out of Luo or national politics, must feel particularly satisfied at the turn of events. Others, like William Odongo Omamo, Mathews Ogutu, Isaac Omolo Okero and David Okiki Amayo, who have in the past been associated with moves to contain the momentum for Odinga's political comeback are now put in a position where they have to eat some of the words they uttered in the past about Odinga, a fact which may not be very welcome by them. At the moment, however, the main concern of Luo leaders seems to be the success of the Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology (Riat). Riat, which once used to be as controversial as any other aspect of Luo politics, now appears to offer the most solid base for complete and final rapprochement among Luo leaders. ■

CSO: 4420

ODINGA DISCUSSES PLANS, POLITICAL VIEWS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Apr 81 pp 7-9

[Interview with Oginga Odinga with THE WEEKLY REVIEW, this week]

[Excerpt] The following is an excerpt from an interview with Mr Oginga Odinga this week:

THE WEEKLY REVIEW: Were you aware that Hezekiah Ougo was going to resign?

Odinga: For a long time there had been this talk in Bondo, and Ougo I am sure had been approached many times. And me too. Many people had approached me with this idea. We were aware of the move. But the timing, when Ougo could step down, this is what took me by surprise.

WR: When you say you knew of the plan for Mr Ougo to step down, are you saying that you had no part in his decision to step down?

Odinga: There had been suggestions and talk from many people that he should step down for me. Now I feel rather shy. I couldn't actually go to the Ougo and say you step down for me. Although it was the wish and the talk of the people, I couldn't actually approach Ougo on that. It would look a little bit silly of me. As a member of parliament, he is earning his living from his job as a parliamentarian. He supports his family from this job which the people of Bondo elected him to do. To go to him and ask him to deny himself of a livelihood would not have been the right thing at all. In any case, there was no sense of urgency on my part. There are elections every five years; if I want to stand for the next general election, I will stand.

WR: You were given a job by the president which you have seemed to be doing with a lot of energy. Doesn't it look a little strange for you to be wanting to leave this job to re-enter parliament?

Odinga: This issue does trouble me somewhat because as you know, I am learning a great deal from this parastatal organisation. One thing I am learning, for instance, is the attitude which some very highly placed people are taking towards parastatals. I am learning that there are some people who want to control these parastatals through remote mechanisms. There are a lot of people who are

interested in parastatals and would like actually to control them from afar, without even having any commitment to the success of parastatals. Having said this, I would like to stress that I love my job immensely. I would like to see the cotton industry succeed because it affects my own area a great deal. Therefore, if I could continue to be of service to the cotton industry I would love to do so, but if the people call me to serve the country in any other capacity, which also includes the same industry, I would not be unhappy to do so. If I enter parliament, I would still be in a position to make a lot of suggestions about the improvement of the cotton industry, because I have seen the industry's problems and I feel that I can speak out more effectively on behalf of the industry if I went to parliament. At the moment, there is little I can do because of the remote controls of the parastatals which I talked about earlier.

WR: Do you feel that you would be better placed in parliament to do anything about these things, seeing that you are most likely going to be just a backbencher?

Odinga: Well, as leader of the opposition I served more or less as a backbencher. I think I rendered valuable services in that capacity. I was, for instance, chairman of the public accounts committee and I believe that many of the suggestions I put forward were appreciated by the government of the day. In actual fact, the government did implement some of those suggestions. Remember, as a backbencher, one does not confine one's work only to parliament; there is work to be done outside parliament, too.

WR: You talk so confidently about going to parliament that you don't seem to foresee any problems from the ruling party such as you have had to face in the past. Why?

Odinga: My conduct in the cotton board should be sufficient to convince anybody who has had any doubts about my character that I am a decent law abiding person whose main interest is the advancement of this nation. In any case, the doubts which have in the past been expressed about me have been fictitious. They were not real. Anyone who has come across me and worked with me must be convinced that I mean well. I intend to work with anybody who has the interests of this country at heart.

WR: Why do you presume that people who harboured those fictitious doubts, as you call them, have discarded them?

Odinga: Well, the old divisive policies of the old government are gone. In those days people used their positions of power to grab as much as they could. The idea was to get as rich as you can as fast as you can. This is what I rejected totally and that is presumably why I had so much trouble. I earned a lot of hatred from those people who believed that that was the way to rule the country. This was my major difference with the people in power. At the present moment, the situation has changed. The president is out to serve the people; all he wants are leaders to assist him in this service. There is therefore no reason to anticipate any problems in my wanting to stand for the Bondo seat.

WR: It would seem that the differences which existed among Luo leaders regarding the role of your leadership have disappeared. Would you say that this is something which is here to last?

Odinga: The difference between me and some leaders in Nyanza was actually deliberately created. Those who opposed me followed a policy of grabbing and enriching themselves. They did not like my challenge against such a policy. So they sought out for any Nyanza leaders whom they could use to fight me, or eliminate me in one way or the other. They used them not because these leaders had disagreed with me. There was no disagreement between the people of Nyanza and me. Some Nyanza leaders were being used, being paid large sums of money, to fight me. We saw the use to which some of these gifts were being put. People suddenly came into possession of huge properties which they could not by themselves have been in a position to buy. And they spent a lot of money trying to buy influence in Nyanza, and to fight me.

WR: You have been accused, or credited, with engineering the political demise of a number of leaders in Nyanza.

Odinga: This is what happened: In those years when I made my position clear that I wanted to stand for elections, there were people fighting a life and death struggle to ensure that I was kept out of parliament. Through very lame excuses they denied me my chance to stand for elections in 1974. When they did that, naturally I had to support the people who sympathised with my predicament and agreed with my views so that my views could continue to be heard. That is all I did. For I knew that if I let the situation go and these opponents of mine were able to put their own men into Nyanza parliamentary seats, they would make my life intolerable.

WR: What you are saying is that by beating them at their own game you have ended up with your own men in parliament; in other words, men who are not independent representatives in their own right but your puppets?

Odinga: No. No. You know I am an independent man and I subscribe to the view that I am free to like or dislike a politician's way of doing things. Therefore, if I campaign for a politician, I am not controlling him for I do not control the votes of the people. I only campaign as an individual, telling the public that I wish so and so to be elected into a particular seat.

WR: In past interviews regarding the 1974 and 1979 elections, you have said that you did not campaign for anyone.

Odinga: As far as campaigning is concerned, I have always campaigned very openly. But I do not control the voters' decisions. As an individual, I run around during election campaigns like everybody else. Naturally, I tell people during such campaigns that I prefer so and so. If people agree with me that is my luck.

WR: Would you say that the unity which now seems to prevail in Nyanza politics is due to the fact that most of the Luo leaders who were once opposed to you have lost their various political roles of leadership?

Odinga: No. No. Not that at all. It is because people have realised and the masses of the people in Nyanza have also brought pressure to bear upon these leaders to understand that being used by others without concentrating on the development of the country does not help them at all, and does not even help the

country. A leader must be able to stand on his own and see what is good for his area and what is bad for his area. This is the truth, and I am glad that nearly every Luo leader is realising that belonging to this or that political faction does not help any leader. What helps you is to stand on your own two feet, make your own decisions and take the consequences.

WR: Many of your former opponents have held the view that you are a vindictive man who is likely to even scores with anyone who ever opposed you.

Odinga: I have never fought anybody in politics. I have always been very liberal in my views. I expect everyone to hold his own views. If our views agree, well and good. If our views differ, I respect him for his views and I expect him to respect me for my views. I have never tried to force anyone to adopt my views. In my long political life, for instance, I have always had opposition in my elections. I have had to fight for my parliamentary seat, winning every election I have stood for. I have never been returned unopposed. If this time I am returned unopposed, it will be the first time in my life, and it will not be because I wish to bar anyone from challenging me in the elections.

WR: What was the original cause of disunity in Nyanza politics?

Odinga: Disunity in Nyanza came artificially. It came in this way. The previous administration had pledged to fight me and eliminate me in any way possible. When this was not possible while I was still in parliament and a free man, the Kisumu incident was used as an excuse to send me into detention. In my absence, they succeeded in recruiting Odongo (Mr Omamo) from Egerton College to come and get into my shoes in Bondo. Of course, they gave him all they could to ensure that he was elected in Bondo. What they did not reckon with was the pressure of the people for my release from detention. It was ultimately decided to release me. The intention was that they should fight me even more ruthlessly after my release. The battle against me continued after my release from detention. In fact, in view it appeared even more ruthless than it had been when I was in detention.

In 1974, when I decided that I would stand for election for my old Bondo seat, they decided to bar me from standing. The idea was that any excuse should be found to keep me out, so that Odongo could go back without much opposition. When I heard this I decided to take the bull by the horn. We fulfilled all the formalities for party clearance, but when we were barred, we succeeded in getting Ougo to go in easily. It was a simple question of proving that we too, could fight. We were determined to fight to see that Odongo was not returned. Odongo had been thought to be the brave man who would face me and replace me. Everything was done for him to ensure that he succeeded. When he did not succeed in retaining his seat, the government did not know what to do. They started blaming Odongo and some of the people who had pledged to support him--people like Okiki (Mr Amayo) and Tom Ogallo--for not having worked hard enough. The interesting thing is that there was no way the government could have told how unpopular Odongo was compared with me, because none of my supporters dared publicly confess their support for me. Many Luo people thought that the Kenyatta government was a ruthless government. They were afraid to associate themselves with me, for anyone who publicly associated himself with me was considered an enemy of the govern-

ment, a subversive. It was only in the secrecy of the ballot box that people could express their sentiments freely. It was a surprise to the government that Odongo lost out to Ougo, but it was no surprise to many people.

After the 1974 election, I tried to return to farming, but they followed me to my farm. They tried to provoke me. They came to the farm to find out what I was doing. When I left the farm to visit any other part of Nyanza, they followed me around suspecting that I was probably planning something subversive. It was not easy for me. If I went to a meeting, they thought I was probably going to incite people. When I stayed at home, they wondered what secret plans I was cooking in my home.

WR: Has this kind of harassment been taking place in the recent past?

Odinga: With Kenyatta's death most of this died away. The divisive politics which existed in the past do not exist because there is no one now engineering such politics among Luo leaders. President Moi does not like divisive politics. He would like to see people come together.

CSO: 4420

NJONJO HITS AT MEDIA FOR BEING OVERLY SENSATIONAL

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 10 Apr 81 pp 8, 9

[Text]

THE minister for constitutional and home affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, has a new post as Kanu chairman, Kikuyu sub-branch, effective last-week-end. The installation was done at a Kanu leaders' meeting at Gituru, Kikuyu, on Saturday, following the resignation of the former chairman, Mr. Joseph Gatuguta, in favour of the minister. And to witness the occasion and give it the blessing of the party headquarters was the national treasurer of the party, Mr. Justus Ole Tipis.

Njonjo's ascendance to the party chairmanship in Kikuyu comes shortly in the wake of the still unresolved party posts swap in Kakamega branch where the former chairman, Mr. Wilson Mukuna, had exchanged posts with former secretary, Mr. Moses Mudavadi, minister for water development. The secretary-general of the party, Mr. Robert Matano, ruled that the swap in Kakamega was unconstitutional, saying party posts were not private property and could only be filled through elections as required by the party constitution. The Kakamega branch announced its intention to defy Matano and to go ahead to effect the swap, a move which Matano said would not be ratified by the party headquarters.

The major difference between the exchange of party posts, between Mukuna and Mudavadi, and the resignation of Gatuguta in favour of

Njonjo, was in the procedure followed in each case. In Kakamega, the swap was announced at a luncheon hosted in Mudavadi's honour although the branch officials claimed the decision had been reached after consultations with the people of the area but gave no details of these consultations. In Kikuyu, the decision to make Njonjo chairman of the sub-branch was reached at a meeting of the sub-branch working committee held on February 15. The same meeting also decided that Gatuguta should become vice-chairman of the sub-branch following the resignation of Mr. Gitau Ndegwa in his favour. Under the party constitution, the working committee is responsible for the election of sub-branch officials.

Soon after his installation as chairman on Saturday, Njonjo took the opportunity after his installation as chairman to hit at people whom he claimed were engaged in a smear campaign against him. He especially blasted *The Nation* newspaper for what he called "over sensationalism", apparently referring to a headline in the paper two weeks ago that Njonjo had been mentioned in court during the hearing of an inquiry into a case in which a prominent Nairobi businessman and another man are charged with treason and concealment of treason, respectively. Njonjo claimed there was a particular individual at *The Nation* deliberately responsible for this, but declined to name him.

ODINGA CLAIMS KENYATTA STATEMENT DISTORTED

Odinga Press Spokesman's Statement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 24

[Excerpt]

THE Chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, Mr. Odinga Odinga, yesterday declared he had no "bitter feelings" towards anybody in Kenya, including the late President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.

According to his Press spokesman, Mr. Luke Obok, Mr. Odinga said the theme of his speech in Mombasa at the weekend was to "call on all Kenyans to pull together behind President Moi" in the task of nation-building.

Feelings

Speaking to the NATION on the telephone from Homa Bay, Mr. Obok read a press statement which stated: "Jaramogi Odinga Odinga wishes to make it clear that he no longer harbours any bitter feelings towards anybody in Kenya, including the late President Jomo Kenyatta, who,

he said, was his personal friend for a long time despite political differences which cropped up between them."

Mr. Obok said: "Mr. Odinga wishes to make it clear that the theme of his speech at the Coast at the weekend was to call on Kenyans to pull together behind President Moi, who is currently engaged in bringing up institutes of technology throughout the country without favouring one section."

Mr. Odinga said in the statement: "It is saddening to note that my well-intentioned speech is deliberately being distorted by a section of the Kenya Press for reasons best known to themselves and the people they serve."

"It is extremely unprofessional for any news medium to adopt, as its policy, a calculated hostile attitude towards individuals they feel they do not like."

"We need in this country a constructive, accurate and fair Press which should serve the interests of the country as a whole."

"I have today given definite instructions to my lawyers to sue a section of the Press to clear my name in connection with the malicious and damaging editorial published against me as appearing today in The Standard."

Mr. Odinga's statement follows President Moi's warning that politicians who thought "Kenyatta's leadership was malevolent" were unlikely to appreciate the Nyaayo Government "leave alone

to fit into it."

The President observed that Mzee Kenyatta was the "father of Kenya nation, and owe the stability and prosperity that we now enjoy to the firm foundation that Mzee laid down for us."

President Moi said it had never been the "intention or the purpose of the Nyaayo leadership to upset the Kenyatta legacy."

"The Nyaayo leadership stands for peace, love and unity, and none of these can be achieved through ill-advised and ill-intended condemnation of the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta," President Moi warned.

His warning followed a statement by Mr. Odinga in Mombasa saying: "I clashed with President Kenyatta because he wanted to grab land and he asked me to do the same, but I refused."

Mr. Odinga was further quoted as having said, "that is why I am today working together with President Moi because he serves wananchi and not himself."

He said President Moi invited him to join the Government when he declared to him: "Come Baba, join me and let us work together for this country."

But President Moi, commenting on this particular point, said he had "at no time ever referred to anybody, except the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, as Baba."

Odinga 'Forgiven' by Kenyatta Family

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE family of the late President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, has forgiven those who have maligned Mzee's name since his death two years ago. Mr. Ngengi Muigai, his nephew, said yesterday.

Mr. Muigai, who took over from Mzee as Gatundu MP, told a press conference yesterday: "We wish that no harm comes to them. We are sure that is what Mzee would have wished."

Referring to a statement attributed to Jaramogi Odinga Odinga at a fund-raising meeting in Mombasa recently, he said: "Irrespective of whether he was misquoted or not, and whatever his motivation, such statements which attempt to tarnish the late President's image cannot but be viewed with great concern by members of the late Kenyatta's family."

Mr. Muigai, an Assistant Works Minister, recalled the long association between the late President and Mr. Odinga.

Mzee Kenyatta also appointed Mr. Odinga as his first Vice-President. Whatever his political problems, Mr. Odinga has always maintained that there were no problems between them," Mr. Muigai said.

He said: "It is this inconsistency with his past views that has shocked us."

"It is not our intention to defend Mzee Kenyatta for he needs no defence. Together with other nationalists, Mzee's lifelong leadership in the struggle to liberate this country and to build a viable and democratic nation needs neither explanation nor apology."

Mr. Muigai said the recent press statement was one of the

many issued since Mzee's death.

"We note with great concern that the recent statement is one among several others intended to tarnish the name of the late President," he said.

He said there were statements made immediately after Mzee's death that Kenyans could now breathe fresh air.

At an international police conference in Nairobi, a speaker implied that the efficiency and integrity of the Kenya Police Force had deteriorated because the force was transferred to the Office of the President, he added.

Mr. Muigai hit out at the book

The Kenyatta Succession which he claimed associated the late President directly and implicitly with thuggery.

The deplorable and disgraceful effort made in the book to associate the late President directly and implicitly with thuggery is yet another example," he said.

"Our question now is whether Mr. Odinga is being used or has joined these forces bent on damaging Mzee's name now that he is no longer alive," he added.

He said "Mzee Kenyatta was best known for his belief, tradition and philosophy of forgiving those who wronged him."

"It is in this spirit that we members of Mzee's family forgive those who have—far tried to malign his name, both immediately after his death and more recently."

"We wish no harm comes to them. We are sure that is what he would have wished."

Mr. Muigai added: "We wish to thank most sincerely, His Excellency, the President for the high regard in which he has held his friend, Mzee Kenyatta, not only during Mzee's lifetime but also after his death."

"We also thank the people of Kenya for the love they have always had for Mzee."

"The whole of Mzee Kenyatta's life was spent in selfless service to this country. We ask that from now on Mzee be left in peace."

MPS SHOULD REOPEN ISSUE OF LAND LAW TO MAKE UNIFIED LAW

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Apr 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

LAND has been a most controversial issue since the people of Kenya began to take part in politics. If the debate which took place in Parliament this week is anything to go by, land still makes many people excited. That in itself is a good thing since among the major production factors land is to some extent viewed by the majority of Kenyans as the most critical. They are therefore always trying to accumulate it even though it can be shown that some of their investment will give them higher returns in other sectors of the economy.

What got Parliament excited was a motion tabled by the Nakuru North MP, Koigi wa Wamwere, which sought to put a price ceiling on all land transactions. It wanted the price per acre to be pegged at 500/-.

Replying for the Government, a Minister of State in the President's Office, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, pointed out that land can never be sold for a uniform price across the nation. These two positions by the proposer and the official spokesman are probably the extreme positions as far as the land problem is concerned. They mask some issues which were touched on during the debate and others which were totally ignored.

To begin with, land is the subject of speculation among a lot of people who have money to spare. They do not use this land for any useful purpose other than for speculation. In so doing, they keep a significant number of landless wananchi from access to the only economic base they are capable of using for subsistence production of food. The areas most seriously affected by this phenomenon

which are those which are to be adjudicated and the group-co-operative farms which are being subdivided, often in unfair ways. This problem, which is unique to some areas, is so critical that we think Parliament ought to spend some time thinking about it. What makes it so urgent is the fact that the zones for future adjudication and the subdivision of ranches are extremely marginal but carry fairly high populations. If these people continue to be displaced by speculators they will have nowhere to go since they had got into these marginal areas after running away from the consolidation and adjudication system in better areas of the country.

Another serious issue which to some extent was brushed aside in the debate was the relevance of land prices in different parts of the country. An Assistant Minister in the President's Office, Mr. Isaac Salat, pointed out that land costs were as follows in some parts of the country: Kitui Central 1,500/-, Narok 4,500/-, Eldama Ravine 2,000/-, Ugambo (Kisii) 6,000/-, Bomet 10,000/-, Subukia 500/-, and Kiambaa 40,000/-. If this is what an acre of agricultural land costs in these areas — and we assume the Minister could have given prices for other parts of the country — then Parliament should have debated whether these prices make sense for the particular areas. In respect of all these areas, one is struck by a simple question: What would an ordinary farmer produce on an acre of land so as to justify buying it at these prices?

One point which surfaced during the debate and which could be usefully followed up is the fact that all Kenyans are not going to be able to own personal land. This is a direct result of our land laws, which encourage individual land accumulation for the sake of it. We have no penalties in law for holding land without using it for production. Since there are no land rates in the rural areas, the economic contribution of such land is nil. It is some of this land which is increasingly being lent to croppers who are landless. The price structure encourages the emergence of tenancy.

The law governing land relations in areas which have been adjudicated and consolidated, or are due to be as well as other laws made for the pastoral areas were all enacted by Parliament and there is no reason why it cannot change them if and when the need arises. MPs may want to reopen the issue of land law so as to make one unified law which hopefully will take into account land problems which are not adequately covered at present.

NATION FACING 'SERIOUS MANPOWER PREDICAMENT'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Apr 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

EARLIER this week the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Robert Ouko, told a Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology luncheon that, although in the past manpower shortages have been particularly acute at the higher levels, the current bottleneck is in the middle and lower levels.

That is not to say that the higher levels are sufficient.

According to data given by the Minister, which shows those currently employed and our future requirements, we seem to be short of manpower at all levels. At the top, there is a shortage of 678 engineers, 578 agronomists and veterinarians, 296 medical doctors, 277 jurists, 129 graduate teachers, 56 pharmacists and 28 dentists.

A cursory glance at these figures indicates the seriousness of our predicament as far as manpower is concerned. We have shortages in all critical areas of development. Some people maintain that our future development depends on whether we can begin to find engineers to start designing technologies which are more appropriate to our condition than those available to date. They argue that we are not using as many as we should be. If this is a valid argument, then we probably need many more than those identified so far. The case for doctors is as pressing. The ratio of doctors to population is still too high to give our people a meaningful health system. Yet, at the high manpower levels probably the most expensive shortage is in respect to agronomists and veterinarians. If we had more of these we could get on with the job of improving our crop and livestock agriculture. It is said that a significant number of programmes are slowed down, or never started, due to the non-availability of these agricultural specialists. Since our future economy will have to rest even more than at present on an agricultural base, it is most important that we begin to end this vital shortage.

In many manpower projections there is a tendency to pay greater attention to the higher levels. But the most controversial issues are deciding on the dividing line between the two levels as well as how many of the lower levels should exist to complement and service the related upper strata.

As an example, it is always controversial to agree on the number of technicians required to service one engineer, or for that matter how many nurses are required per doctor. Without getting too involved in this exercise, it is worth noting the projection that there is also a shortage of 347 registered nurses, 283 clinical officers and 155 enrolled nurses. Ironically, the projection shows a healthy surplus of 182 family health education nurses, which is appropriate given the spiralling population. One of the interesting facts arising out of this projection is the statement that there will be a surplus of engineering technicians (235), although lower level technicians and artisans will be especially needed since it is reckoned 325 of them are required.

These projections, however bad they are, will only be achieved if there is a will and a commitment by this nation to become self-sufficient in its manpower requirements. To date, there still is a question in some people's minds as to whether an absolute commitment exists since every once in a while one hears that there is not enough money to mount some of the essential training programmes.

This is said in spite of the fact that we are able to continue importing luxury cars and unnecessary consumer goods. We are also able to give very many of our public servants luxury cars and petrol to enable them to run around. If we can save in all these sectors we may effect savings to enable us to train the specialists we undoubtedly need in the near future.

In his speech, Dr. Ouko also pointed out that if the Government helps the Harambee institutes to grow and impart training in their respective areas they will make a big contribution to the overall manpower position of the country. It is a good idea and it ought to be pursued by the relevant authorities.

GOVERNMENT TO BROADEN POLICE FORCE PARAMILITARY TRAINING

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 10 Apr 81 pp 10, 11

[Text]

RECENT *shika* terrorist activities in the North-Eastern Province, the bombing of the Norfolk Hotel on New Year's Eve and increasing cattle rustling activities along Kenyan borders with her neighbours have caused government officials great concern over the country's internal security. Consequently, the Kenya government has decided to broaden and intensify paramilitary training within the police force.

Currently, Kenya has a paramilitary police force of 2,000 men, mainly made up of the General Service Unit (GSU), the Stock Theft Unit and the Police Airwing with nine Cessna patrol aircraft. The GSU, which forms the bulk of this force, is a crack commando unit trained mainly for paramilitary operations — such as those aimed against *shika* terrorist activities — as well as handling civil disorders such as riots that demand more muscle than the ordinary police force.

The Stock Theft Unit was formed in the late 1960s, primarily to curb the cattle rustling which had become rampant in the sweeping marginal areas of the country, especially along its borders with Tanzania, Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia. The hostile topography of their areas of operation and the ruthlessness of the rustlers, who usually left bloodbaths behind after their raids, demanded that Stock Theft Unit personnel undergo more rigorous physical and arms handling training than the ordinary police force.

The Police Airwing quickly transport security and other government officials

from one point to another in Kenya. The airwing is also used for rescue and other special operations which do not fall under the routine duties of ordinary police officers.

Speaking at the Kenya Police Training College, Kiganjo, on Friday last week, Police Commissioner Ben Gethi, who was deputising for President Daniel arap Moi, said Kenya needed more police officers to undergo paramilitary training in view of current security problems and the need to prepare for eventualities such as the Norfolk explosion. Since its formation, the GSU has been made up of transient officers who were recruited from the ordinary police after undergoing training at Kiganjo. They were then given paramilitary training at the GSU training school at Embakasi, served in the unit for a given period and eventually re-absorbed into the ordinary police force after a debriefing programme.

According to sources close to the police commissioner, the government intends to send Kiganjo graduates destined for service in the border areas to the GSU training college. The idea is to ensure that police officers serving in those areas have skills in handling modern weapons and are capable of operating in difficult terrain. The new paramilitary training scheme does not involve expansion of the GSU, and the number of policemen who will go through the training is at the moment projected at no more than that of Kiganjo graduates who may be posted to the border areas. ■

MINISTER NOTES POSSIBLE FUEL PRICE INCREASES BEFORE YEAR'S END

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Muli Wakyendo]

[Text]

PETROL prices will shoot up if negotiations between the Government and oil companies end in favour of the companies.**The companies have hinted they may even withdraw supplies if they do not get what they want.**

At a press briefing in Nairobi Kenya Shell general manager N. J. Muriuki said that even with the February oil price hikes, oil companies were making massive losses because of heavy taxation, low prices and the squeeze on their foreign exchange allocations.

In the National Assembly meanwhile, Vice-President and Finance Minister Mwai Kibaki confirmed the oil price might be increased before the end of the year depending on the outcome of the meeting in May of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. (See Page 5.)

Mr. Muriuki, accompanied by Kenya Shell chairman J. W. Gordon, said the Government was taking 56.6 per cent of the February price increases in tax and oil companies were losing 554/- per 1,000 litres.

Consumers

Allocations to oil companies in the foreign exchange quota system introduced by the Government to conserve foreign currency were not enough to meet

the requirements of consumers, he said.

Taking Kenya Shell as an example, Mr. Muriuki said the Government had allocated them Sh 1 472 billion this year, creating a deficit of Sh 600 million — a reduction of 41 per cent in oil imports.

"There is no incentive for the businessman," said Mr. Muriuki, hinting that oil companies might even withdraw supplies if the result of negotiations did not go their way.

"But we must not be seen to be pressuring the Government," he added. "That would affect the credibility of our negotiations."

Kenya Shell controls 39 per cent of Kenya's oil imports.

Mr. Muriuki said oil companies were also asking for Government guidelines as to which areas should be given priority for oil supplies because of the inevitable cuts in supplies due to the current foreign exchange problems.

At the press briefing, apparently called to stem the effects of the recent Opec meeting in Nairobi, Mr. Gordon outlined the effects of the ever-rising oil prices.

In developed countries, he said, there was more efficient utiliza-

tion of oil, and coupled with substitution measures, it had the general effect of lowering demand for oil.

Developing countries, on the other hand, were becoming more dependent on oil for industrialisation and other fuel purposes, he said.

In Kenya, oil makes up 82 per cent of fuel requirements.

But according to the April issue of the International Press Institute's African Development Service, fuelwood is the primary source of energy in sub-Saharan Africa; it accounts for 75 per cent of all energy consumed in the region.

Mr. Gordon added that hydro and geothermal energy, wood and power alcohol were some of the areas where intensive activity was going on in the search for oil substitutes. But the chances of them making a major impact on the demand for oil were low, he said.

Wood fuel and charcoal offer the best alternatives, according to the Kenya Shell houses. But, at the present rate of deforestation, there was a problem in maintaining these traditional sources of fuel.

NATION TO HAVE SOME LIGHT, POWER FROM GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Apr 81 p 17

[Article by Kauli Wa Mwembe]

[Text]

Those who rely on oil for their energy requirements will forever remain under the mercy of petroleum producers while those who depend on hydroelectric power have often fallen victim to the vagaries of weather.

Kenya relies on both and she has also been a victim of the two sources. But this year the country will be able to have some light and power from geothermal energy. It will be a 15 megawatt output from a reliable source, independent of the weather and the oil magnates.

Geothermal power has many advantages over other forms of electricity generation. It is much cheaper than conventional oil-fired steampower generation, and it is entirely independent of weather conditions and rainfall upon which hydropower generation depends.

A little south of Lake Naivasha lies the Olkaria geothermal drill sites and power station, from where Kenya will be able to generate the first 15mW around June this year. Meanwhile, further drilling is continuing to obtain enough steam for the second 15mW power plant.

A series of well tests are also in progress to assess the steam flow rates from each of the wells and the reservoir response to sustain production.

According to the acting geothermal superintendent at Olkaria, Sabastian Bwire-Ojiambo, a very large geothermal potential is available in the Rift Valley of Kenya which is expected to be available asset for years to come.

With the formation of the Ministry of Energy, plans are underway to intensify exploration and exploitation of this vast natural resource not only for power production but also for industrial and agricultural purposes.

It said that in Kenya there are three main geothermal areas and all are in the Rift Valley. These are Olkaria, Eburu which is north-west of Naivasha, and Lake Bogoria, formerly called Lake Hannington, and which is about 80 km north of Nakuru. Other possible areas are Lake Baringo, Lake Magadi and south of Lake Turkana.

The first drilling for steam in Olkaria was done in 1957 and 1958; two holes were drilled some eight kilometres north and west of the present drilling areas. These holes were later abandoned but in 1970 a new exploration project started with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme.

The project has been entirely under the Kenya Power Company Ltd, since July 1977. Extensive surface investigations, geological, chemical and geophysical survey were carried out in the three main geothermal areas, and a deep well drilling programme was started at the end of 1973 in the Olkaria area.

So far 17 holes have been drilled under this programme, the deepest being 1,685 metres (5,527 feet) or more than a mile deep. Drilling of the 18th hole is in progress.

Bwire-Ojiambo said that the top of the geothermal reservoir is found at a depth of 600 metres and wells are lined with steel casing to this depth. A hole diameter of 83 inches is drilled through the reservoir and this section is later completed with a slotted liner to prevent collapse of the hole during steam production.

The maximum underground temperature so far recorded is 304 degrees Centigrade, being among the highest temperature ever found in geothermal fields around the world. The minimum estimated power potential in this area is 170mW over 25 years and the maximum is 1,400mW over 25 years. For comparison, the total power demand in Kenya today is about 300mW.

Recently, Energy Minister John Okwanyo made an extensive tour of the Olkaria drilling site and was impressed with what went on there. He was accompanied in this trip by Kenya Power Company chairman Amos Ng'ang'a, E.A.P. & Lighting top officials and a considerable number of Government officials.

Olkaria is not only going to give Kenya additional electricity, but will give job opportunities to thousands of Kenyans and help give a facelift to the otherwise remote Maasai cattle grazing area..

Geothermal phenomena such as natural hot springs, steam jets and boiling water geysers occur widely over the earth's surface, but mainly in extinct or active volcanic areas. They are caused by surface water finding its way down through the ground, or recharge area, and coming into contact with hot rocks, thus forming "a geothermal reservoir."

The water is heated up by the hot rocks and the hot water and steam may then find their way back to the surface through faults and fissures in the ground, giving visible indications of high underground temperatures.

If holes are drilled into the geothermal reservoir, it is possible to make use of the heat energy contained in the hot rocks by bringing to the surface what is usually a mixture of steam and hot water. Where underground temperatures are high enough, usually over 200 degrees Centigrade, it is possible to use the steam for driving a turbine coupled to an electrical generator.

CSO: 4420

MEAT SHORTAGE REPORTEDLY CAUSED BY CATTLE EXPORTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Apr 81 p 16

[Text]

THE current meat shortage is being caused by rampant exportation of cattle by non-Kenyan traders.

This claim was made at the weekend by the chairman general of the Kenya National Butchers' Union Mr G K Kirima.

Mr Kirima urged the Government to stop issuing licences for cattle and meat exportation, claiming that several butchers were closing down business because of the meat shortage.

"People have started queuing for meat just as they used to queue for maize meal," he said.

He said that if the Government did not take steps to end the exportation of cattle, it would be forced to import them.

"I know those non-Kenyans who have licences to export cattle to some Arabian countries, and I can mention their names if need be," Mr Kirima said. The traders, he said, had bought a large number of cattle from the Masai at very high prices.

"I have tried to raise the issue with the Government, but I am just being pushed around," Mr Kirima claimed. "When I contact the Ministry of Livestock Development, I am directed to the Treasury. When I contact the Treasury, they tell me that the Ministry of Livestock Development is the one concerned."

The Government should take the matter seriously because people are going without meat, Mr Kirima said, adding that the Government was to blame for allowing the exportation of cattle.

A survey by the NATION revealed that the shortage was forcing the closure of several butcheries in Nairobi. And it is expected to worsen this week, according to meat dealers.

The shortage was first felt in the city about a week ago and by Saturday several butcheries had closed, particularly in River Road, Nairobi West, Eastleigh and Eastlands. Some butcheries had to suspend their workers indefinitely.

Limited supplies of meat could be found at the more expensive City Market. However, the market sells high quality meat which the majority of the people in the city cannot afford.

The situation is likely to get worse when the current stocks, bought in advance from farmers, are exhausted, the dealers said.

The Kenya Meat Commission is also said to have been hit by the shortage. According to the dealers, KMC supplies have been reduced greatly.

The shortage has also hit meat roasting sprees at such popular spots as Karakor, but has boosted business for chicken and fish.

While efforts were being made to get a clearer picture of the situation from officials of the Ministry of Livestock Development and the Kenya Meat Commission, a theory was being put about that the trouble was being caused by farmers holding back supplies so as to fatten their beasts to fetch better prices following the onset of the rains.

BRIEFS

FAMINE RELIEF UNDERWAY--Famine relief for people in Kotilia, Lokori, Lokichas, Katilu, Kapedo and Lechwaangikamataka in Turkana South is on the way, an Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr. Isaac Salat, said. He gave the assurance when answering a question from the area MP Mr Peter Ang'elei. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Apr 81 p 5]

ANTI-MOI ELEMENTS THREATENED--South Nyanza leaders yesterday promised to crush all anti-Nyayo elements in the District. They made this promise at public rallies President Moi addressed at the start of his three-day visit to Nyanza Province. The leaders said the people of Nyanza were loyal to the President and would not receive instructions through self-appointed "godfathers." Energy Minister John Okwango who is MP for Migori, told a rally in his constituency that the people did not want their loyalty to the President demonstrated through proxy. And the Kanu chairman of South Nyanza, Mr Okiki Amayo, said: "Anybody who insults you or shows disrespect to you will have done the same to all Kenyans. We are ready to fight any divisive elements using every available means until the war is won." [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 36]

SUGARCANE PRICES INCREASED--President Moi yesterday ordered an immediate increase of sugarcane prices in Kenya and commended the people of South Nyanza for their hard work on plantation farms. The President made the announcement when he performed the official opening of the South Nyanza sugar factory at Awendo, a few miles from Homa Bay. President Moi, who is on a three-day official visit to Nyanza Province, was wildly cheered by the huge crowd which included leading politicians from the province and other areas. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Apr 81 p 1]

ODINGA-MOI ACCORD--The Chairman of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board, Mr Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, has promised to work faithfully with President Moi if elected MP for Bondo. Mr Odinga, chairman of the board of trustees for Riat, said this in Nakuru yesterday when he briefly attended a Riat Harambee meeting. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Apr 81 p 1]

SWISS LOANS TO IDB--The Government has guaranteed a loan of 82,608,000/- to the Industrial Development Bank from a consortium of Swiss banks and Swiss Confederation. Papers tabled by an Assistant Minister for Co-operative Development, Mr Peter Ejore, on behalf of the Industry Minister, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, said each of the two institutions will give a loan of 41,304,000/-. The loans will be utilised for procurement of Swiss goods and services. The Swiss Confederation loan will bear no interest, while the loan from the Swiss banks will bear an interest of one-and-three quarters percent above the issuing rate for eight years. The Swiss Confederation loan will be repaid over a period of 10 years while the loan from the Swiss banks will be repaid over seven years, including a grace period of three years. According to the papers, the Swiss banks have, in conjunction with the Swiss Confederation, assisted many developing countries in industrial development through similar loans. This loan forms part of a mixed credit. The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) was established at the initiative of the Government in January 1973 to promote and stimulate industrial development. In approving projects for financing the IDB gives considerable weight to projects that are labour-intensive and make maximum use of local resources. The authorised share capital of IDB is Sh.240 million. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Apr 80 p 4]

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE OF DOE PRESS CONFERENCE

'ELWA' Reports

AB142030 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Liberians throughout the country today observed the final day of the first anniversary of National Redemption Day under the People's Redemption Council (PRC) Government. In Monrovia, head of state Master Sergeant Doe said that the curfew will remain in force as long as the People's Redemption Council was in power. He said the curfew was necessary to check criminal activities and help keep families together at home.

The master sergeant was speaking to foreign and local journalists at the executive mansion in Monrovia at a press conference. Asked about his activities after the military returns to the barracks, the head of state said, and I quote: I am not interested in anything but to go back on a farm and work or do anything anybody can do to live. Unquote. He told the journalists that he had not worn the title of general because the revolution was not interested in the concentration of power in one hand.

On whether the constitutional commission would seek advice from the PRC, the head of state said it would be left alone to work independently. He also said Liberia's return to civilian rule depended on the completion of the new constitution. Master Sergeant Doe last Sunday announced a constitutional commission in a nationwide message marking the first anniversary of National Redemption Day at the unity conference center, Virginia.

About the absence of commanding Gen Thomas Quiwonkpa at the National Redemption Day celebrations at the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia yesterday, Master Sergeant Doe said that the commanding general was currently tightening up security at Liberia's borders. He said that was necessary because there had been rumors from enemies of the revolution that the PRC would not celebrate its first anniversary.

'AFP' Reports

AB141743 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Monrovia, April 14 (AFP)--Liberia's newly-appointed Constitution Drafting Committee (CDC) is free to get on with its work without reference to any member of the ruling military council, head of state Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe said here today.

Sergeant Doe, giving only his second press conference since he led a successful coup against the government of President William Tolbert on April 12 last year, said that there was no question of a return to civilian rule before the CDC had completed its task.

The All-Civilian Committee, appointed on Sunday on the first anniversary of the coup and assassination of Mr Tolbert, is chaired by Amos Sawyer, head of the Political Science Department of the University of Liberia.

The head of state said that he had no intention of remaining in power indefinitely.

In answer to a question about the five-hour night curfew which has been in force since the coup, Master Sergeant Doe said that it would remain because it was the only way you can best control the people and at the same time it kept the people busy with their wife and family.

Several calls have been made for the curfew to be lifted, including civilian government ministers who argue that it interferes with the economy. Observers here believe that the continued enforcement of the curfew shows that even after a year in power the People's Redemption Council still feels insecure, at both domestic and international levels.

Sergeant Doe said that Alphonse Tolbert, the eldest son of the assassinated president who was seized by armed soldiers from the French Embassy building in June last year was still in prison -- I cannot tell you where for security reasons.

In a first anniversary speech on Sunday Sergeant Doe announced the release of 19 political prisoners, including the former defence minister. Mr Tolbert is among 24 others still being held.

CSO: 4420/929

DETAILS ON CMD'S FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY SESSION GIVEN

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 10 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Text] The first annual ordinary session of the Military Development Committee (CMD) was officially opened yesterday morning at ANP Hall in Tsimbazaza, by its chairman, Col Edouard Rabeony, in the presence of Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, representing the Revolutionary Council and its eminent leader, President Didier Ratsiraka.

Several civilian and military dignitaries honored the ceremony with their presence, among them the chairmen of the institutions of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], members of the CSR (People's National Assembly, Constitutional High Court), and of the government, elected members of the decentralized collectives and the chairman of the executive committee of the Antananarivo faritnay.

The CMD has two ordinary sessions a year, in March and September. At this meeting the members will have 12 days to discuss two topics and come up with suggestions to submit to the Revolutionary Council for the improvement of the National Civil Service (SNHA) and the work methods OMIPRA (Military Organization for Agricultural Production).

Col Edouard Rabeony was the first to speak. After the usual greetings he was to introduce the two topics of discussion in a short speech ("our time is valuable") in which he repeatedly referred to the Red Book.

"As stipulated in the Red Book," he said, "it is in full operation that we can see the efficiency and deficiencies of a work method.

"We don't have to discuss here the fundamentals of our policy, approved by the people, but the methods used to obtain our revolutionary objectives.

"As to the first topic of discussion," he said, "we know that all the young high school graduates, boys and girls, must participate in the development of our country through SNHA, before pursuing their university studies at home or abroad, or starting a profession. The method used until now has already proved effective but it can still be improved. How? We will find out in the course of our work.

"As to the second topic, we already know the objective of OMIPRA, which is the development and exploitation of new arable land, particularly of 100,000 hectares of new rice fields.

"In the Red Book, it is said that economic development is not an end in itself but a means for the social and cultural development of the people. But, while waiting, we cannot minimize the role of agriculture and industry on which we must depend to reduce our imports which cause a drain in our hard currency, to fully utilize our existing resources and reduce unemployment. That is also the goal of OMIPRA, which is one of the instruments utilized to make the Socialist Revolution triumph."

Col Desire Rakotoarijaona, head of government, announced that the CMD will celebrate its sixth anniversary in August 1981. The second ordinary session of the CMD will therefore bear a special mark.

"But meanwhile," he said, "I convey to you the brotherly greetings of the president of the RDM.

"As we know, the last 6 months of 1980 were marked by various acts perpetrated by our enemies to reduce to nothing the people's struggle when confronted by these provocations, the law enforcement forces demonstrated moderation, discipline, calm and wisdom in the accomplishment of their duty which is to defend the Revolution. Also, in the name of the president of the RDM, of the Revolutionary Council, of the people and their revolution, I hereby thank all those who have not spared their strength for the victory of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, and in whom the people have great confidence.

"As customary, you will have 12 days to analyze the different activities for which you are responsible."

Then, making a short survey of the activities of the People's Armed Forces concerning the maintenance of law and order and the safety of economic intervention..., Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona stressed that, compared to 1979, 1980 had shown a net increase in cattle thefts, but at the same time the number of criminal arrests had also increased. The Revolutionary Council decided to reinforce this year the means of action of the squads concerned with this struggle.

The results of "Operation Danga" are outstanding: the area affected by bush fires was much reduced throughout the land, except in the Mahajanga faritany. This type operation deserves to be continued because it is very effective.

As for OMIPRA, it is said that its objective is the planning and development in 4 years of 100,000 hectares of rice fields. From 1979 to the end of 1980 51,000 hectares of land were surveyed. Of these, 35,000 hectares were found to be naturally irrigated. Irrigation work started immediately on 13,900 hectares, divided as follows: 1,500 hectares in the Toliara faritany (Bezaha); 3,450 hectares in Antsiranana (Fanambana); 3,200, in Mahajanga (Trangahy); 1,350, in Toamasina (Brickaville); 1,700, in Fianarantsoa (Ihosy) and 1,800, in the faritany of Antananarivo (Antakana and Belanitra).

Elsewhere, area cultivated by OMIPRA in Tsiroanomandidy increased from 755 hectares in 1979/80 to 3,108 hectares for the 1980/81 campaign. We hope to obtain 3,000 tons of paddy rice at the next harvest.

In Fanambana, the 44 hectares cultivated in 79/80 increased by 1,100 hectares in 80/81 and are expected to yield a harvest of 1,000 tons of paddy rice.

The forecast for 1981 also includes 50,000 hectares of rice fields on developed tanety [high ground].

As for the Transportation Regiment, in 1980 it was able to collect 75,000 tons of produce (rice, cotton) and distribute 61,000 tons of food, half of it rice. A second lot of trucks bought in the GDR will arrive soon to further improve the regiment's work.

"It is known that in the case of collection and distribution the inadequacy and bad state of roads greatly hamper our efforts. But the engineers have already begun major road-work with the equipment it has. And, in order to further enhance their work, the Revolutionary Council has allocated a credit of 1,132 million Malagasy francs to import of new vehicles, most of which have already arrived. Thus, the light brigades will soon be able to start their work of improving our road-transport infra-structure."

Col Desire Rakotoarijaona then discussed the agenda of this ordinary session of the CMD.

"The constitution of the SNHA," he told the young graduates, "has permitted us to take a big step forward in our revolutionary march.

"In effect, the work of the young SN who have contributed to education, price control, agricultural production and literacy, is very real. And they can be assured that their deeds are firmly rooted in the heart of the people.

"However incomplete was their preparation in 1978, that of the graduating class of 1980 has been improved by 2 months of military instruction completed and 1 month of educational training.

"The President of the RDM does not minimize the importance of their role: that is why he asks you to discuss the possibilities for improving the SNHA system.

"The head of government, on this occasion, thanked the elected members of the decentralized collectives, the revolutionary organizers of the Front, and the members of the administrative committees for having lodged the young graduates and supported their work."

As for the second theme of this ordinary session of the CMD, the prime minister affirmed that OMIPRA was part of the great revolutionary effort to increase production. "I believe," he concluded, "that in this area you will have numerous proposals to present to the Revolutionary Council."

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ITALIAN IPALMO--An Italian delegation of the IPALMO (Institute for Relations With Latin America and the Middle East) headed by Pietro Bassetti, left Maputo for home yesterday. The delegation has been visiting Mozambique since 25 February at the invitation of the Mozambican Minister for Planning Mario Machungo. During the visit to our country, the Italian delegation visited various production centers in Maputo and Gaza provinces, during which it had the opportunity to see the real Mozambican situation in the field of cooperatives. At a press conference granted yesterday to national media, the head of the Italian delegation mentioned that a memorandum was signed between that organization and the RPM (People's Republic of Mozambique) government defining the methods to follow for better cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Mar 81 p 3] 11634

CSO: 4401/202

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION PARTY LOSES--Dakar, 14 Apr (AFP)--The Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), an opposition party, is no longer represented in the Bureau of the National Assembly, in which it held one of the nine posts of vice president and one of the seven posts of secretary. All these posts are now being held by the socialist party, the ruling party, which currently holds 85 seats at the end of a vote organized on the occasion of the opening of the first ordinary session of the Senegalese National Assembly. The PDS, which is no longer represented by a parliamentary group in the assembly following the resignation of four of its members of parliament--who thereby reduced to 14 the number of its representatives while 15 are required to form a parliamentary group--did not present candidates. [Text] [AB152040 Paris AFP in French 1141 GMT 14 Apr 81]

SPACE SHUTTLE COST--Dakar, 15 Apr (AFP)--The Senegalese daily LE SOLEIL (close to the government) on Wednesday hails with reservations the successful mission of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia. The paper notes that the space shuttle has cost 2,500 billion CFA francs and believes that it is a huge sum of money for us in African Third World countries facing the drought and the painful problem of refugees who are trying to escape wars and hunger. The paper adds that Columbia alone can finance a number of our development programs and help solve health problems. Why should they continuously go to the conquest of the space while at the corner of a New York street, in a Sahil village or in the slums of India, a human being may lose hope in his human adventure? LE SOLEIL asks in conclusion. [Text] [AB152030 Paris AFP in French 1318 GMT 15 Apr 81]

KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIAL VISITS--Dakar, 17 Apr (AFP)--The social affairs minister of Democratic Kampuchea (the toppled Khmer Rouge regime), Mrs Ieng Thirith, arrived in Dakar on Thursday on a 4-day official visit to Senegal. During her visit she will be received in audience by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. In a statement to the press, Mrs Ieng Thirith thanked Senegal for its regular and active support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle. [Text] [AB172040 Paris AFP in French 1008 GMT 17 Apr 81]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEET--The Council of Ministers met this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state, Mr Abdou Diouf. [passage indistinct] Next, the head of state informed the council of the official visit that will be paid today and tomorrow by the Cape Verdian head of state to (?Mauritania), [passage indistinct] [Words indistinct] the minister of rural development and industrial development and propaganda (?read reports) on preparations being made for [words indistinct] 1981-1982 and on the search for oil in Senegal. The prime minister revealed problems related to education and called on the minister concerned to take all the necessary measures for the proper organization of end-of-year examinations and the resumption of classes and lectures for the 1981-1982 academic year. [passage indistinct] Concerning cooperation with friendly countries, the prime minister informed the council of the forthcoming official visit to Senegal of the Iraqi vice president, His Excellency Taha Muhyi Maruf from Thursday 23 April to 26 April. [words indistinct] The meeting of the Senegal-Canada joint high commission to be held from 7-9 May. A high-level Canadian delegation led by [name indistinct] of the Canadian Chamber of Cooperation [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct] [Text] [A8212134 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 21 Apr 81]

ADB LOAN--The African Development Bank (ADB) will finance projects to fight against desert encroachment in Senegal, it was learned in Dakar where the president of the bank, Mr Willy Mungomba is currently on an official visit. According to the Senegalese news agency, the ADB will contribute 8 million units of accounts (about 2.4 billion CFA francs) to projects aimed at fighting brush fires, forestation and water supplies in eastern Senegal. The total cost of these projects is 9 million units of accounts. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1348 GMT 5 Apr 81 AB]

CSO: 4400/1078

THOZAMILE BOTHA INTERVIEWED ON FORD STRIKE EVENTS

Lusaka SECHABA in English Feb 81 pp 2-6

[Interview by SECHABA--official organ of the ANC--with Thozamile Botha, former chairman of The Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization (PEBCO)]

[Text]

Below Sechaba interviews Thozamile Botha, leader of Ford workers in Port Elizabeth and former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO).

Comrade Thozamile recently the world has heard so much about you, could you tell us something about your childhood, your youth and how you came to be a trade union leader?

T.B.: I was born in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth on 15 June 1948. According to my documents whilst in South Africa, I was born in 1950. This came about as a result of pass laws. I had to change my date of birth because I could not be registered in Port Elizabeth after having been out of Port Elizabeth for three years

— I was with my grandmother in Alexandria — whilst my parents were in Port Elizabeth. I was not allowed to live there. Then I had to reduce my age when I came back to Port Elizabeth so that I could be registered.

So you came to know the meaning of pass laws at an early age?

T.B.: I was born into the system of pass laws.

What about your education?

T.B.: I studied at a Secondary School, I was already old at that time. This was at Kwazakhele High School. Then I went to work in 1968 when I passed Standard 6. I worked at S.A. Adamus for three months and thereafter I worked at Downing and Edward.

Then I went back to school and I did J.C. Afterwards I got a bursary to do Matriculation because I did not have money. I went to Newell High School where I passed my matric. Then in April I had to go and work. I got a job at Murray Stewart. I worked from April 1974 to January 1975 before I could go to Fort Hare in 1975. So I wrote my matric privately.

At Fort Hare there was a strike in 1976 with the result that for 2 years I was out of school. This was partly due to the fact that I did not have money to go back. So I had to go and work at Kwazakhele High School for 2 years, 1977-78.

And then what happened?

T.B.: In the course of 1978 about 474 students were arrested during the uprisings and we as teachers had formed before then an Association for Science and Technology. The Association was aimed at "improving

the quality of life", the standard of science at black schools, we aimed at building a laboratory where we were going to cater for the pupils interested in science but are out of school and also to supplement the poorly equipped black laboratories.

So during the course of that campaign for financial support these 474 students were arrested and we had to raise funds, we organised a fund-raising show called "Save the Children" and we raised about R900. Immediately thereafter all the organisers were arrested. There were 13 of us, the executive of the Association for Science and Technology and I was charged - all the others were acquitted and released after detention. I was charged with "incitement" to public violence.

It was then that the last state witness in my case Mzukisi Nobhadula - who changed his statement because he said he was forced to make a statement against me - "died" at the "Rooi Hei" prison within two weeks of his arrest for "perjury". And this was a week before Lungile Tabalaza died in Port Elizabeth.

When did you start at Ford?

T.B.: At the end of 1976 because I felt I was underpaid as an unqualified teacher. I decided to work at Ford. I started at Ford in early 1979 to be precise in February where I worked first in a leather factory where there were a number of women working there - only 5 men. I got a job which I did not like partly because of exploitation and ill treatment. The women were especially maltreated and very much underpaid. So I decided to take a job as an industrial engineer trainee. We went for a course for three months after that we did industrial engineering work.

How was PEBCO formed?

T.B.: The Port Elizabeth Civic Organisation (PEBCO) was formed in September 1978. It was formed at Zwide Township - a newly built township - where I got a house in June only to discover that the houses had no floors, no ceilings, were unplastered and water was metered. That was the first of its kind in P.E. where Blacks

have to pay for metered water. So we complained about this - the women of the township went to the Administration Board to complain. The manager refused to talk to them and advised them to bring their husbands. They told us and at a meeting we decided to send a delegation to the director of the East Cape Administration Board, L. C. Koch.

I was elected to lead the delegation. All Koch told us is that the houses are sold at lease, rents are stipulated by the Department of Community Development, water for the whole black community was going to be metered.

So we went back. At a meeting attended by more than 10,000 people - the Centenary Hall was full - we decided to change the Zwide Residents' Association and substitute it with a larger body which will be the mouthpiece of the people of P.E. At that meeting we made a suggestion that this body should be an alternative to the government imposed community councils whose aims should be: to fight rent and bus fare increases, to fight against mass removals and enforcement to Bantustan citizenship upon black people, to fight against enforcement of Bantu Education and also to fight for the establishment of old age houses for the older citizens instead of them being sent to Bantustans. We also fought against the practice of dumping black people into single-sex hostels; we combated this. We fought against the removal of Walmer Township - a township near Port Elizabeth where people are being removed to about 30 km from P.E. These were the issues that were raised.

We know that Ford intervened at this juncture. What were the issues?

T.B.: Because of my involvement in PEBCO, Ford decided to give me an ultimatum to choose between PEBCO and my work. I chose PEBCO. That same day at a PEBCO meeting which was again attended by more than 10,000 people, it was decided that if Ford does not reinstate me then PEBCO will employ me as a full time functionary. The following day when people went to work they issued leaflets everywhere at 7.30 a.m. demanding that

I should address them on the reasons for my resignation at Ford.

Immediately I resigned the following day leaflets were distributed in the plant demanding that I should be brought back to the plant to address the workers, the leaflets were distributed by the workers. The management was given an ultimatum: If I'm not there by 12.00 noon that day the workers would walk out.

Of course I was not there and the workers walked out demanding that I should be brought back otherwise they will stay out. They remained out for 2 1/4 days until the management called me to the plant. We had a discussion and the outcome of that meeting was that there was a misunderstanding between the supervisor and myself. They said they would be prepared to take me back and to give me a chance to address the workers and to give reasons for my resignation. I did that.

And then what transpired?

T.B.: I told them that I was prepared to go back to work provided there were no conditions attached and that everybody was reinstated unconditionally and that there should be no victimisation. We were all re-instated with pay.

How did the white workers react to this? Did they show any solidarity with you in your struggles?

T.B.: No, not at all, on the contrary, when I returned to work the Ford white workers held a meeting outside the plant and took a resolution that they would boycott or they would go on strike if Ford was not paying them double for the days we were on strike (and we were paid our money) and they did not stop at that. They also made some other demands namely that eating facilities should be segregated because their lives were in danger amongst anti-government elements — meaning us. They made insulting statements that the Blacks were smelling and they could not behave themselves in the cafeteria and that Blacks were kissing their white ladies.

How did the black workers react to this situation?

T.B.: The black workers boycotted the canteen and remained outside; they demanded that the man who made these statements should retract them and that he should be transferred to another plant. Though the management disassociated itself from the statement, it refused to transfer him.

This led to a listing of other demands by workers, for example, doing away with job reservation within the plant, integration of training facilities for black and white workers; training of Blacks for technical jobs and promotion of Blacks to managerial positions. The management was given 14 days by the workers, until that elapsed. The workers walked out, sent a delegation to the management.

Was the management sympathetic to your demands?

T.B.: They never are and will never be so. The management declared the meeting illegal. In fact before the meeting took place, three days earlier they published notices to other plants stating that there should be no more meetings within the plant — the meetings were banned within the plants. When the workers held a meeting that was a contravention of the order of the management, they declared the meeting illegal and gave the workers an ultimatum either to go to work or to go home. Then the workers would decide to go home but they would demand that they should be paid on the spot.

The management would then call in police — about 10 vans and 4 trucks all fully loaded, riot police armed. Then the management would come to address the workers with their usual ultimatum: either go back to work or go home or the police will act.

We would then all go and hold a meeting outside in the community.

One day whilst we were walking out at Ford Cortina, about 500 workers at the Engine plant were also walking out. At S.A. Adamus, the same day, about 600 workers walked out. At General Tyre

about 1,200 workers walked out. At Red Lion Hotel it was 125 workers. All these workers walked out the same day. All of them gathered in the township in the Community Hall and took a resolution that they will not go back to work until all their demands had been met.

The management issued a statement that they will not reinstate the workers but will re-employ them on application without payment and the workers rejected that. We then approached the UAW.

What is that?

T.B.: That is the Union of Auto Workers. The UAW refused to participate in the strike on the grounds that the strike was political; PEBCO was involved. Later they went to negotiate on our behalf. On coming back they persuaded us to be re-employed.

Why were you arrested?

T.B.: Well I was still talking about the old strike that whilst people that went out were on strike, and while the trade union refused to negotiate on behalf of the workers, then PEBCO decided to take resolutions to force Ford to reinstate the workers by taking a resolution to boycott all Ford parts throughout the country; to boycott liquor outlets controlled by the government, to boycott all white-owned shops, that there was going to be a day of solidarity, that all workers in the Eastern Cape and Port Elizabeth area would not go to work for one day, and students announced at this meeting that they had taken a resolution in a meeting of COSAS that they would not go to school for one week in solidarity with the Ford workers. So a day later Ford agreed to reinstate all the workers, when an American consul based in Cape Town went down to Ford, to persuade them to talk to the Ford workers committee. Then everybody was reinstated and the management agreed on 9th January to reinstate me unconditionally. Then on 10th January I was arrested, detained for 48 days and on release I was banned. This meant I could not work in any factory, I could not go to school, or go out of doors between 6pm-6am everyday I could

not go out on public holidays and weekends, I could not be visited by friends at home I could not be involved in politics. Then I decided to leave the country.

Can you tell us about the Sullivan principles and the Code of Conduct?

These are just a sham — they are an excuse for the multinational corporations to operate in S.A. so they continue with the exploitation of the black worker protected by such reforms as the Sullivan and EEC codes where workers continue to work under the same conditions with no improvement whatsoever. All that is happening is that the multinational corporations claiming to operate these codes which are aimed according to them at "improving the quality of life" of the Blacks where in fact they are improving the method of exploitation. In fact they are promoting apartheid at a more sophisticated level. Where they are now using subtle methods, they still maintain a vertical line, in other words Blacks can supervise other Blacks but no Black can supervise a white man. They talk about the training of Blacks — but they have to train in their own separated institutions. There are no technicians in S.A. today. There is no way these codes can be implemented while there is racism or discrimination as a system in S.A.

And Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions?

Their recommendations are the most dangerous reforms used by the regime. These are aimed at monitoring the activities of the workers, at controlling the workers, by saying they've allowed workers to organise strikes, in order to organise a strike today the workers have got to apply to the government, to the Dept of Manpower and Utilisation, and again workers cannot represent migrant labourers who constitute 60% of the total black workforce in South Africa. And also that workers and trade unions should not participate in politics. There is no way that trade unions cannot participate in politics when they are oppressed by the S.A. political system. In fact their very existence inside the plant is a political one. Unless

they are liberated as a nation they will remain oppressed as a class of workers - it's part of a total liberation struggle. These recommendations are just aimed at controlling the activities of the workers, so they do not get out of hand.

And the Poverty Datum Line?

This is nonsense and a fake. Because of the PDL, when they talk about it, they do not consider rents, education, clothing, or the rise in food prices. The PDL in 1977 was \$127 a month - whereas 33 British Companies paid below this level and were paying people \$92 and below. Also it is calculated by whites with the food being rice, mealie-meal, coffee, sugar and nothing else. People cannot eat meat or vegetables on these calculations. People have to live on bad rice or maize, nothing else.

Fords try to present itself as one of the most progressive employers, as an exponent of the idea that you can change apartheid from within. Can you give us your reaction to this?

A good example is the Ford strike, where we went on strike first of all because I was involved in community activities, trying to improve the quality of life in the community, fighting against rent increases, bus fare increases, against mass removal of people. But Ford claims to be fighting to improve the quality of life of the Blacks. If Ford was concerned, they would not have dismissed me. Again the demands were equal pay for equal work, scrapping of job reservation within the plant, promotion of Blacks to senior positions and training facilities. If Ford was progressive, there would not have been such demands at Ford. If there is no integration, if white workers can make insults - that they're in danger, that Blacks are smelly and demand separation of eating facilities - this is a sign that there is nothing progressive about Ford. Ford has also built the most expensive houses costing R85 a month, whereas we're earning nothing more than R200. How does a person buy groceries and clothing - if they're concerned about improving the quality of life.

What is your message to Sechaba readers on solidarity?

What is important now, especially for the trade unions, is that all workers must unite. In terms of disinvestment, the situation is more urgent than ever. We are calling on all the trade unions throughout the world to unite and pledge solidarity with the workers in South Africa. First of all we are saying to the workers, when workers go on strike somewhere in South Africa, they remain workers and need solidarity. Workers have one common enemy who delights at exploiting them, especially now when some companies close when business is bad, and go and open businesses in the South African cheap labour system. This is a disadvantage to workers in other countries, because the companies are increasing the rate of unemployment in their countries and exploiting workers somewhere else. The general excuse is that people in South Africa will starve. The companies talk of human rights - they should talk of human rights in their own countries and not in countries which have a cheap labour system. Again there are trade unions which have heavily invested their pension funds in South Africa, banks and companies trading with South Africa. They must withdraw their investments because their monies are being used by the South African regime to buy arms and kill the black oppressed people, so they are responsible for the death, oppression and exploitation suffered by the people of South Africa as long as they have invested in South Africa.

The argument would be that workers will starve in South Africa. But workers have gone on strike for long periods without pay. We were on strike for 3 months without pay. 2,000 workers were prepared to go to the Bantustans because they wanted meaningful change - and some were killed. When Goodyear was on strike people were killed, there were shootings. These are signs that people are prepared to sacrifice their lives for change in South Africa.

BRIEFS

JOINT MANEUVERS WITH FRANCE--Elements from the French forces for action abroad and from the Togolese army participated in joint maneuvers from 15 to 21 March in Togo. About 2,000 men from the army and air force of these two countries were engaged in this exercise which was named "Koronga." The maneuvers took place in the Sokode region at about 350 kms north of Lome. These maneuvers were held within the framework of bilateral cooperation and French training agreements. The French forces, numbering approximately 500 men, came from the Eighth Marine Regiment (RIMA) and from air commando groups. Four Jaguar planes, a C-135 supply plane and two Transall transports participated in the maneuvers. "Koronga" simulated an offensive action aimed at reestablishing the integrality of the Togolese territory. It included a first phase of intelligence-seeking followed by air transports, air drops and fire support. A total of 120 vehicles and 15 planes were used during the maneuvers. The planned scenario was to overcome an enemy "orange" force infiltrated in the region of the city of Sokode by having it encircled by the "blue" force coming from the north and south. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 81 p 20]

CSO: 4400/1080

GOVERNOR OF HAUT-ZAIRE REGION DENOUNCES FRAUDULENT TRAFFIC

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 18 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Governor of Haut-Zaire Region Citizen Mbenza Thubi by Passy Ndongani Ngoma in Kisangani]

[Text] During our recent visit to Kisangani, the official in charge of our regional office, Citizen Nzonzila Ndonzuau, offered us the opportunity to meet with the regional governor, Citizen Mbenza Thubi, who spoke to us about his jurisdiction's critical problems. As our readers will note, the new governor of that region did not conceal his disappointment with his jurisdiction's present situation in all respects. His recent tour of inspections and meetings in the Bas-Uele subregion was instructive and today allows him to view the future with optimism. But let us follow his thoughts in this interplay of questions and answers, which lasted nearly an hour.

ELIMA: Citizen Governor, 8 months have passed since you were appointed head of the Haut-Zaire Region. You have had the opportunity to visit the various subregional capitals in an attempt to understand some of their particular problems. Based on the information which you have gathered and your personal experience, have you already formed an opinion of Haut-Zaire?

M. T.: I am beginning to form a clear opinion of the Haut-Zaire Region. I can tell you that it is extremely rich, both agriculturally and in terms of minerals. But the aftermath of the rebellion, which cast a shadow on the republic, has affected its economic infrastructure. The problems of fraud in Isiro and in Bunia were widely discussed during my tour of Haut-Uele.

Bas-Uele is a practically deserted subregion. Its trade and agriculture need to be revived. The people no longer have any motivation. Most of the deserted plantations are being overgrown with weeds. As for the social aspect, education has declined for lack of qualified teachers. Humanities graduates are conducting courses in secondary schools, which presents a real danger for this year's graduating class. As paradoxical as it may seem, natives of that subregion do not attend those schools.

With regard to the WFP [World Food Program], the Bas-Uele subregion is having serious problems, due to the lack of adequate machinery needed for the able-bodied population to work the fields. A request has been sent to SOTEXKI [expansion unknown] for the

supply, for the time being, of 12,000 machetes, which will be distributed to the people.

The story is the same in the Haut-Uele subregion, where the economic situation is most deplorable as a result of the anarchy prevailing there. A problem that undoubtedly needs to be stamped out, and one that is at the root of the deteriorating situation, is the fraud, or better stated, the organized crime that is rampant there. Instead of working the fields, the people prefer to go into the mines to dig for gold. All of the villages are being deserted in favor of places where easy profits can be made through fraud and trafficking in agricultural products. The social situation is somewhat different from that of Bas-Uele, of course, as a result of that organized crime.

The subregion of Ituria is basically agricultural. The more or less intact schools are operating as well as can be expected. But as in Bas-Uele, coffee fraud continues to be a vexing problem.

The subregion of Tshopo is basically agricultural-industrial, mainly in the oil-producing sector. Most of the area's agricultural-industrial plants are in this sector. Unfortunately, and it must be said, there is an exodus of labor, which is causing a reduction of the earnings of these businesses, which are currently operating at only very low capacity. The situation of the deserted and deteriorating plantations is growing worse day by day. Some new plantation owners are finding it impossible to make their estates profitable, due to a lack of financial resources. Even worse, they are there only during the harvest season and then leave immediately afterwards.

ELIMA: Haut-Zaire has immense potential in terms of both human and material resources. How do you explain the fact that so far it has not managed to get off the ground economically?

M. T.: In this region, the problem of changing ways of thinking must first be solved in order to restore the people's confidence. The lack of supervision is at the heart of the region's present situation. The people must absolutely become aware of their responsibilities and the importance of the economy. For there are no miracles without work. We should agree that the total effort of the region's dynamic forces should be to change ways of thinking in order to find ways and means of resolving the dilemma in which we are mired.

ELIMA: Citizen Governor, it has been almost a year since the WFP was launched. As we know, Haut-Zaire is one of the areas selected for this program's implementation. Unfortunately, we have the impression that the emergency food program has not really gotten underway in the region's various selected areas. To what do you attribute this situation?

M. T.: Most of the programs established require funds. This is the case in particular with regard to the repair of hospitals, dispensaries and schools and the distribution of agricultural produce, which is rotting in many granaries. The roads needed to facilitate the distribution of this produce are impassable. The Office of Highways, which is in charge of repairing the road system, does not have enough equipment in good operating condition and we are helpless to remedy the deteriorating situation.

It is not enough just to maintain the roads. We also need means of distribution and roads in perfect condition. We must also recognize that the WFP's administrative organization has not been followed. But with aware and motivated cooperating partners, something can be done. Banalia is a striking example of this.

We must absolutely make up for this by effectively training the people.

ELIMA: It has been said that Haut-Zaire is not worth a penny without roads. But oddly enough, you have made the road problem your main area of concern. Could you tell us about what you have achieved in this regard?

M. T.: You are aware that Haut-Zaire is huge and has several kinds of economic potential. Roads have practically been completed through the forests covering almost the entire region. But the distribution of agricultural produce has priority. If the Office of Highways had properly operating equipment, it would be possible to improve the road system by appealing to the people, for example. Community leaders appointed for that purpose must train the road repairmen assigned to that task. The condition of the Bunia-Aru section (the Opienge road has been closed for 15 years) no longer permits traffic. In this connection, missionaries who have volunteered for work have received funds from regional authorities to repair the roads. The Office of Highways is therefore cooperating with the missions, specifically with regard to the repair of 45 bridges spread over a 50-km section. The missionaries have repaired 20 of them.

Community leaders must work hand in hand with the missions, which are also supported by subregional authorities.

ELIMA: The region which you have the honor of governing is often subject to sometimes disastrous endemic diseases. To what do you attribute this situation? To the absence of drugs and the failure of the people to visit medical facilities? There is more and more talk of the return of fetichist practices and the emergence of medicine men. What is your opinion on this?

M. T.: The return of fetichist practices is due to the lack of drugs in hospitals and dispensaries. Efforts are underway to provide this huge region with pharmaceutical products.

But epidemics are actually favored by the mixing of refugees with the population. In this regard, we have sent an SOS to the respective authorities for the emergency supply of pharmaceuticals. Our appeal has been heard and the drugs have arrived from Antwerp on the basis of analyses. We are continuing to make the Department of Public Health aware of this problem so that absolute priority will be given to purchasing drugs.

ELIMA: You have held talks with Kisangani businessmen for the first time. What was discussed during those talks?

M. T.: The people are victims of the bad practices of businessmen. They now live only from speculation. We are doing everything to make these businessmen aware, who are starving the population for the simple reason that prices are rising and apparently can no longer be controlled, in spite of official prices. This is the case in particular of essential products such as wheat flour, meat, etc. We are

often surprised to find that the people with quotas will go elsewhere to sell their merchandise or that lists are prepared in Kinshasa without the goods destined for Haut-Zaire reaching their destination.

In the case of beer, we will be forced to eliminate agents in order to stamp out speculators. We will seek honest people with their own means of transportation to handle distribution of the aforementioned products. The same is true of fuel, which has become a luxury in the city of Kisangani as well as throughout the region. We do not know what happens to the quota reserved for us. We are fiercely opposed to the sales of the WFP quota from Kinshasa and propose that 50 percent of everything destined for us not be given to certain individuals, since that is beyond the control of regional authorities.

This is also the case of palm oil, which is being diverted to be sold in neighboring countries. Too bad for the casualties, but we will accept our responsibilities. For we cannot allow the entire population to be sacrificed to satisfy some individuals who are victimizing them.

11915

CSO: 4400

SOVIET NEWS AGREEMENT SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Apr 81 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA and the Soviet Union yesterday signed an agreement under which the two countries will exchange television and radio programmes.

Information and Broadcasting Minister Mr Mark Tambatamba signed for Zambia while Soviet ambassador to Zambia Dr Vassily Solodovnikov signed for his country.

Speaking at the brief signing ceremony held in his office, Mr Tambatamba said radio and television had become powerful instruments of communication.

Zambia and the Soviet Union were lucky because the role of the mass media in both countries was to enlighten and educate the people.

Mr Tambatamba said the Soviet Union has been an invincible ally of Zambia and the people fighting for liberation from colonialism and imperialism.

Zambia is currently nursing economic wounds sustained in the economic and political wars of Southern Africa which disrupted the country's ambitions, the minister said.

Hampered

The minister added that although Zambia would like to train people in various fields in mass communications, limitations of resources hampered such plans.

Mr Tambatamba assured Dr Solodovnikov that Zambia would do everything possible to promote the exchange of programmes between the two countries.

In reply Dr Solodovnikov said the agreement opened the way towards cooperation and exchange of information between the two countries.

The ambassador said the agreement reflected the desire for the developing and strengthening of the cooperation in all fields between the two countries.

The signing of the agreement was witnessed by the ministry's Minister of State Mr John Banda, permanent secretary Mr Edward Lubinda and other officials from the ministry and Soviet embassy.

— Zana

ZAMBIA

ELECTIONS OFFICE LAUNCHES 1983 VOTING EXERCISE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE elections office has started preparing for the 1983 presidential and general elections, Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Pius Kasutu announced in Kabwe yesterday.

He said all district executive secretaries had been advised on the procedure to be followed in ensuring the success of the exercise.

Mr Kasutu made the announcement at the first provincial council meeting at Hindu hall.

He said the elections office would first carry out—together with district leaders—a delimitation of polling districts this year to be followed by a general registration of voters next year.

"I am taking this opportunity of appealing to all district officials to ensure that the two preparatory exercises are properly done in collaboration with the elections office."

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL WORKSHOP ON HUMANISM URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Apr 81 p 5

(Text)

A POLITICAL workshop at the President's Citizenship College in Kabwe has called for a national symposium to assess the people's understanding of Humanism.

At its seven-day deliberations which ended yesterday, workshop participants proposed a six-month course for leaders from all walks of life including members of the Central Committee at the college.

They called for a coordinated research programme through Freedom House which was vital if the nation was to achieve political awareness.

Chairman of the workshop Mr John Simbotwe refused to elaborate on these resolutions until they were ratified by Freedom House.

In a closing speech to the workshop, Mr Simbotwe who is political secretary for National Guidance, said the Party was planning to turn the college into a national political

and ideological institute which would provide political education to members of the Central Committee and other personnel in the Party.

He said it was for this reason that there ought to be coordination and cooperation between Freedom House and institutions which provided political education.

He appealed to organisations represented at the workshop which was opened by Southern Province Member of the Central Committee, Mr Mungoni Liso, to implement the resolutions after the Party and its Government adopted them.

Mr Simbotwe said a number of brilliant ideas formulated during various courses were frustrated by top leaders, but urged participants not to despair.

"It is true that on many occasions, efforts to introduce new ideas in our organisations are frustrated by those above us, but this is no reason for us to give up."

He told participants to convince their superiors if they were to be given support in implementing new ideas.

"If our approach is bad, certainly they will not support us in putting into practice what we have learnt," Mr Simbotwe said.

UNIP CONSTITUTION BEING AMENDED TO COMPLY WITH ELECTIONS ACT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

SOME sections of the Party Constitution will be amended to enable the elections office to conduct by-elections in vacant constituencies, Southern Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso said yesterday.

In an interview at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe after he opened a week-long political workshop, he said the idea to amend the constitution was to bring it in line with the Elections Act.

Mr Liso, who is Vice-Chairman of the Political and Legal Sub-Committee of the Central Committee admitted that there were some areas of conflict between some sections of the Party Constitution and the Elections Act which needed to be reconciled.

"Since 1978, we have not amended the Party Constitution to bring it in line with the Elections Act. This is now being done and lawyers are busy sorting out these conflicts."

Expelled

Mr Liso said, however, that he did not know which sections or clauses would be at variance with the Elections Act. He could not also say when the amendments would be effected.

Mpulungu constituency fell vacant last year when its MP Mr Wind Mazimba died in a car accident in Lusaka and Chifubu has no MP since Mr Newstead Zimba was expelled from the Party in January together with 16 other labour leaders.

It is understood that the elections office has been unable to conduct by-elections to fill the two constituencies because of constitutional hitches.

CSO: 4420

ZCTU WILL NOT ATTEND UNIP COUNCIL WITHOUT EXPELLED UNIONISTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE labour movement will not be represented at next week's UNIP National Council unless the expelled union leaders are allowed into Mulungushi Hall.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba insisted yesterday that the Party and its Government should renounce earlier allegations that union leaders were involved in the abortive coup plot last October.

Mr Chiluba who said he was in Lusaka on union business, disputed the Party constitutional provisions which stipulate that the labour movement can attend the council through representatives other than the banned officials.

In a brief statement which he issued at the office of the National Union of Public Service Workers, Mr Chiluba said:

"The labour movement is not unwilling to have the 17 expelled labour leaders attend any meeting of the

Party nor are the expelled leaders themselves unwilling to do so.

"It is important that the reports being written about this issue are clarified for the benefit of our members.

"The general council of the ZCTU which met after the dismissal of the labour officials resolved that the Party reinstate the leaders and the labour movement should be cleared of its alleged involvement in the coup plot.

"While we are willing to work in harmony like in the past we are asking the Party to look at this issue in the light of the ZCTU general council's decision because it would be difficult for anyone of us to attend the National Council from outside the Party ranks — and nobody would attend in the absence of the 17."

The ZCTU chief refused to answer any Press questions, but when pressed on why the congress would defy the provision that representatives at the Party council should not necessarily be executive members of the ZCTU, he only said:

"In the ZCTU we have certain people to do certain functions."

Expelled

Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe has been holding reconciliatory talks with the expelled unionists.

He is understood to have since reported the response of the union men to Freedom House and Mr Chiluba's statement yesterday indicates what reaction has been sent to Freedom House through Mr Kabwe.

According to the Party Constitution while the 17 top executives of the ZCTU remain banned from UNIP they can send their representatives to the National Council.

The unionists were expelled from the Party for opposing the decentralised local government system.

Last month Party Secretary-General Mulemba said the expelled men were free to rejoin UNIP if they applied for re-admission individually.

When the Government foiled a coup plot last October President Kaunda told a Press conference that the trade union leaders had been involved in its planning.

GOVERNMENT TO HELP RURAL COUNCILS SETTLE DEBTS

Minister's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Government will raise K22.5 million before July to help 45 rural district councils settle debts and establish ward headquarters.

Minister of State for Decentralisation, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, said this yesterday in Lusaka.

Mr Chuula told a Press briefing on what the Government was doing about debts inherited by the councils that one of the old councils had accumulated credits totalling more than K127,000.

The council which he did not name accumulated the debts through a licensing clerk who stole more than K71,000.

The same man who was an agent for the Zambia State Insurance Corporation misappropriated K19,000 from income raised after issuing insurance policies.

That council had not paid for Chibuku beer it sold between January and February last year, amounting to more than K37,000.

Mr Chuula said the K22.5 million must be found by the Government "at all cost," even if it meant borrowing from the international community because the Government was under an obligation to help the councils.

He added that if the rural population was to remain on the land, people could only do so if smaller councils provided essential services similar to those on the line of rail.

The K22.5 million would be shared equally by the 45 councils concerned.

The amount councils were receiving now by way of grants and the money they were raising on their own was not sufficient to pay off the debts which were not represented by assets and to build ward headquarters, he said.

The minister stressed that district councils were meant "to put their noses into the financial management of their institutions."

The rural councils to benefit are: Ndola, Mkushi, Kabwe, Mumbwa, Lusaka, Luangwa, Serenje, Choma, Gwembe, Kalomo, Mazabuka, Namwala, Monze, Kalabo, Kaoma, Mongu, Lukulu and Senaga.

Others are: Sesheke, Zambezi, Kabompo, Kasempa, Mwinilunga, Solwezi, Kawambwa, Mansa, Samfya, Mwenze, Nchelenge, Mbala, Chinsali, Isoka, Kasaama, Luwingu, Mpika, Mporokoso, Kaputa, Chipata, Petauke, Chama, Chadiza, Katete, Lundazi, Chizera and Chilulu.

'Can Sabotage Be Ruled Out'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

OH no. Not just yet. Barely four months after the new local administrative system came into effect and the central government is being asked to find K22.5 million to bail out 45 district councils from debts!

Is it really true that these councils ran up such bills in an honest manner during the "ancient regime" or is it not the other way round that this was a deliberate move to discredit decentralisation?

Can sabotage be ruled out when we know the history leading to decentralisation?

How could one small council accumulate debts amounting to K127,000 when elected councillors and officers were preparing for a new system which required to start on a clean slate?

It must have taken a long period for a clerk to pocket K90,000 alone in licensing fees and staff insurance premiums.

How can councillors worth their name allow Chibuku worth K37,000 to be supplied to businessmen unpaid for more than a year when they were elected to serve on a council which is for public service?

Decentralisation Minister of State Chuula has said the Government has to find the money "at all costs" because it does not want to hear people saying there are no funds.

That's well and good but precaution against such losses should have been taken before January 1, 1981.

We had warned immediately after the majority of the old councillors were beaten in the Party ward elections that councils ran a risk of losing by allowing the losers continue in their posts.

At the time, too, there were so many officers resigning from the councils for fear that the incoming system would remove them.

According to Mr Chuula, councils lost money through investment in property and use of funds on "things that were not assets".

This is exactly what we warned about that councillors who had lost in the elections and officers who feared for their posts could no longer be trusted. They would first make a kill before finally leaving. That is what we said.

Now the Government has to cough up K22.5 million to the councils when it should be strengthening the mechanics and operation of decentralisation.

We shall not be surprised to hear that some councils have not a single ngwee in their bank accounts. One council was unable to pay its staff for two months recently. That is a pointer possibly to worse things to come.

If we may ask again — at the time of changeover had an exercise to check the accounts books of the outgoing councils been taken to ascertain that there were no dirty tricks?

It may be too late now to cry but this is one of the hard lessons Zambia must learn in her growth. It should not be repeated.

EMERGENCY AID FOR REFUGEES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA has been granted K1.9 million emergency aid to lessen the hardships of refugees in Senanga and Sesheke districts in Western Province.

Zambia will get about K560 million in cash, food, medicine and other materials which the countries attending the recent Geneva conference pledged to give as assistance to refugees in Africa.

Minister of Home Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba, who led a Zambian delegation to the international conference on assistance to refugees in Africa, said this on arrival yesterday.

The conference, chaired by the United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt

Waldheim was held to draw the attention of the UN and the rest of the world to the plight of five million refugees in Africa, who form the biggest part of the nine million refugee population of the world.

African countries which shelter refugees attended the conference which was officially opened by the President of Sierra Leone Siaka Stevens, as current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

In his contribution to the conference, Mr Chomba outlined the problems facing the 42,000 refugees in Zambia who are in the Western, North-Western and Luapula provinces and along the line of rail.

CSO: 4420

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER'S BOOK PUBLISHED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Apr 81 p 5

[Text]

MEMBER of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa's book "The March to Political Freedom" is now out and is expected to be on the shelves this week.

Mr Makasa said in Kitwe on Monday night that it had taken him about three years to write the book which highlights some political events before independence.

The book in its story form reveals how the veteran politician and founder member of UNIP was severely rebuked by a mine official when he worked for Rokana division township offices in Wusakile as a clerk.

He says in the book that during tea break, the white workers drank their tea in one room and he found time to telephone the late Mr Robinson Puta not knowing one of the "muzungus" was in the next room.

Mr Makasa said he explains in his book how the white man took him to task for using the telephone which was for "whites only" and how he talked his way out of the mess.

The book is full of stories about the struggle for freedom and the problems the nationalists encountered. It features prominent freedom fighters like Mr Harry Nkumbula.

"Umusungu wa musonko" (The Taxman) — his second book in Bemba written over the same period, will be released soon after "The march to political freedom" has been put on the shelves.

Mr Makasa said he was writing a third book but could not give details as it was still in manuscript form.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER WARNS 'OLD HARRY'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Veteran politician and former leader of the defunct African National Congress Mr Harry Nkumbula has been warned against issuing statements that could incite people into revolting against the State.

Central Committee Member Mr Reuben Kamanga issued the warning in Lusaka yesterday.

Commenting on "Old Harry's" statement in the Sunday Times in which he was quoted as saying the defunct ANC was still in existence, Mr Kamanga said such statements touched not only the security of the country but challenged the laws of the land.

"The law is very clear and straightforward.

"I think time has come to warn Mr Nkumbula not to joke about such serious matters because they bear very serious consequences."

Mr Kamanga is Chairman of the Political and Legal Sub-Committee of the Central Committee.

On the "Old Lion's" appeal to President Kaunda not to detain political opponents and not to let them languish in jail before being taken to court, Mr Kamanga advised Mr Nkumbula to wait until the law took its course.

He pointed out that Mr Nkumbula was able to talk like that because there was peace and security in Zambia.

Mr Nkumbula should note that he had not been picked up by security agencies despite his many provocative statements since people were not arrested for no apparent reason.

He pointed out that if the former ANC leader had any complaints, there were established channels open to him and every other citizen to make their views known--and this was enshrined in the Republican Constitution.--Zana

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA

MINISTER REPORTS ON RESULTS OF ACP-EEC MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpt] The European Economic Community (EEC) will send experts next month to finalise Zambia's application to accede to the Stabex system, said Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa.

Speaking on his return from a four-day ACP-EEC council of ministers conference in Brussels and Luxemburg, Mr Subulwa said it was hoped Zambia would join the system before the end of the year.

The special Sismin Fund of about K300 million to boost mineral production among African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries would help guarantee stability and protection of minerals, especially copper.

The decision to set up the fund was reached after ACP countries made a request during negotiations for the Stabex system under which the production and protection of agricultural products fell.

The system became operational from January 1, 1981 and it would be surprising if Zambia would not be accorded access to it, he said.

Mr Subulwa said at the meeting he discussed Zambia's position with EEC officials including the deputy director-general Mr Michael Fallie on the system applicable to minerals and that they had all understood the seriousness of the situation and the urgency with which Zambia expected EEC's approval.

If Zambia's application was processed it was hoped that the nation would largely benefit from the EUA 280 million (European Unit of Accounts), as there was great need for the mines to rehabilitate their machinery.

Entry for tobacco into Stabex was extremely difficult. The situation was hard to describe, apart from being nearly impossible.

But the entry of copper into the Sismin Stabex system was ahead for Zambia, Zaire and Papua (New Guinea), he said.

Negotiations by the ACP with EEC on various items such as sugar protocol were continuing.

EEC was trying to advise ACP not to grow sugar because this was produced by EEC countries and could be sold to ACP countries and EEC.

CSO: 4420

ZCTU EDUCATION SEMINARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has approved a total of K110,000 to be spent on organising 44 education seminars to involve all levels of union membership.

General secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said the labour movement would make every effort to educate workers to make them effective and contribute to the development of the country.

He said the need for educating workers had been appreciated by the Party and its Government and employers had always provided paid education leave to the workers who attend workers' courses.

The past years have seen an increase in the budget for workers' education and training programmes.

A number of international organisations in recognition of solidarity for workers all over the world are also helping the ZCTU in financing some of the projects," Mr Zimba said.

Meanwhile, the department of research of the congress has been given K3,000 this year to carry out surveys and interviews on social security, consumer price index, employment distribution and minimum wage and to study Zambia's foreign trade.

The survey, Mr Zimba said, would provide the ZCTU with the required data and information which would help its officials analyse the nature and causes of unemployment, poverty, high rate of inflation and how these problems could be solved.

A further K18,000 is expected to be spent between this month and September on specialised seminars and workshops involving trade union members and officials.

On the May Day celebrations, the ZCTU plans to spend about K15,000 this year while the figure for travelling expenses stands at K130,000. Times Reporter/Zana

CSO: 4420

SKILLS TRAINING CENTERS TO BE SET UP TO SOLVE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Government is to establish skills training centres in every district to solve unemployment among the youth, Youth and Sport Minister General Kingsley Chinkuli said in Lusaka yesterday.

The establishment of the centres would be a result of the increasing number of Grade Seven school leavers who could not find places in secondary schools.

General Chinkuli said there were about 900,000 unemployed youths in the country and the figure was rising by about 100,000 every year.

The objective of the centres would be to offer them skills in carpentry, agriculture, bricklaying and homecraft. One of such centres was being built at Chiyota in Lusaka Rural.

The minister said after attaining skills the youth would be helped to settle so that they could become productive.

Speaking when he presented certificates to 110 adult education students who graduated at Makeni Ecumenical Centre, General Chinkuli commended efforts of the institution in initiating training courses in agriculture.

He said what the centre was doing was in line with the Government's policy which was aimed at resettling the youth after their training.

General Chinkuli said unemployment among the youth was rising because during the colonial era few Africans had access to educational facilities.

He said the colonial government was only interested in educating a small number of Africans to perform supportive roles in the social, economic and political sectors.

"Our Party and its Government found it necessary to embark on a massive programme of education by building primary and secondary schools and post-secondary institutions to benefit the majority of its people.

"But because of economic constraints which were worsened by the liberation wars in Southern Africa, the Government was not able to meet the ever-increasing needs of the majority of the people."

CSO: 4420

MINISTER NOTES 1980 FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM TOURISM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Apr 81 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA earned K16.1 million in foreign exchange last year from the tourism industry, Minister of Tourism Mr Rodger Sakuhuka announced in Lusaka yesterday.

The country had set a target of 60,000 tourists, he told Pressmen.

Up to last November 57,164 tourists came to the country, he said during a Press briefing on the successes and problems encountered by his ministry last year.

The minister attributed the windfall to the easing of the political situation in Zimbabwe which made it possible for tourists to stay longer in the country.

This achievement was made despite two major physical factors inhibiting the ministry's estimated targets — insufficient funds to market Zambia at home and abroad and the continued reorganisation exercise of the tourism industry.

The greatest benefits of tourism in TNDP went to those countries which invested adequately in the development and marketing of their tourism industries.

Zambia had set a target of 2,300 more hotel beds of high standard in the Third National Development Plan.

The National Hotels Development Corporation renovated six game lodges in the Luangwa Valley, Lake Tanganyika and Kafue National Park last year at a cost of K300,000.

A new 300-room deluxe hotel to be managed by the Sheraton hotel management will be built in Lusaka at a cost of K35 million. This will alleviate the critical shortage of first-class accommodation.

It had been decided to extend Lusaka's Hotel Inter-Continental by providing 100 additional rooms.

Building

The minister said funds for building new rural hotels would be given to Chipata and Solwezi. The programme will be extended to other areas where hotels needed to be upgraded and expanded.

On problems facing the hotel industry, Mr Sakuhuka noted that hoteliers were not given adequate foreign ex-

change to meet running costs.

This problem had been compounded by the fact that hoteliers could not procure their grocery needs from wholesalers.

It was necessary that the hotel industry, if it was expected to raise the standards of service and quality, should be afforded the opportunity of demonstrating to the nation that they were doing their best.

"This could only be achieved by allowing hoteliers reasonable foreign exchange allocation. They should also be allowed to buy their needs from wholesalers and relaxing the control on prices of beer, and soft drinks for hotels with more than two bars."

Mr Sakuhuka said Munda-Wanga zoological and botanical gardens could earn the country a lot of foreign exchange.

He, however, said the set targets in the TNDP would not be achieved unless more money was made available. This year only K9,000 was allocated for capital projects at Munda-Wanga.

BANK REPORTS ON LIQUIDITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

THE value of actual liquidity in Zambia's commercial banks dropped to K222 million at the close of the third quarter of 1980 against K280 million in the previous quarter of the same year.

In the same period, the formal liquidity which stood at K213 million by June and later rose to K290 million in August, finally slumped to K217 million at the end of September.

This is contained in the Bank of Zambia's quarterly Financial and Statistical Review for the quarter ended September 1980, released in Lusaka.

Total liquidity in the banks therefore at the end of the third quarter of 1980 was K53

million less when compared to the value of K493 million in June and K440 million in September.

The report points out that total liabilities to the public dropped by K45 million from K814 million at the end of June to K769 million at the end of September 1980.

The total drop in liquidity between the two periods represented 12 per cent.

Meanwhile, the Review shows that usage of money is increasing as the value of currency circulation continues to grow.

In January 1980 total money issued was about K141 million but this shot up to K170 million at the end of September.

CSO: 4420

WORLD BANK FINANCING WATER, SAWMILL PROJECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] The World Bank is to spend K25 million to improve water supply in Luapula, Northern and Copperbelt provinces, programme officer Mr Danies Mulenga has said.

Speaking in an interview Mr Mulenga said the World Bank has agreed to finance the K25 million water project in Kaputa, Mpulungu and Isoka districts in the Northern, Samfya and Kawambwa districts in Luapula and Ndola Rural in the Copperbelt Province.

Meanwhile, Mr Mulenga said the World Bank will spend another K25 million towards the construction of a K53 million saw-mill in Zambia.

The saw-mill will save Zambia millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange. Products will include fibre wafer and particle boards. — Zana.

CSO: 4420

LOANS FOR AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Government has clinched a K20 million loan from the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to finance an agricultural project in Eastern Province.

Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development permanent secretary Mr Andrew Hamaamba said the project will be financed on a 50-50 basis by the two organisations.

The aim of the project is to improve infrastructure for agricultural development so that small-scale farmers could improve their production, he said.

Under this project, funds would be provided to strengthen extension services by providing motor vehicles, such as motorcycles and bicycles.

Mr Hamaamba has just returned from Washington where he negotiated for the loan.

Under the project, nut shellers will be purchased to be hired to farmers through the Eastern Province Cooperative and Marketing Union.

Mr Hamaamba said Eastern Province was a producer of top quality groundnuts but there had been a limitation in production because of lack of labour.

The Lint Company of Zambia (Lintco) will also benefit from the loan.

Mr Hamaamba said the project had provision for agricultural credit. This would improve the country's lending capacity to farmers.

Mr Hamaamba said there were plans for similar projects in other provinces.

CSO: 4420

AGRO-CHEMICAL PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

A PLANT which will manufacture copper oxychloride, a base chemical for the production of agricultural fungicides, is to be set up in Ndola at a cost of K112,000.

Under the name of Marana Chemicals Limited, the plant will be the first of its kind on the African continent and will provide employment for 100 people.

Launching the project in Lusaka yesterday, marketing director Mr Balu Talati said funds were secured from the International Development Bank of India (IDBI) as part of the K10 million loan the bank gave to Zambia two years ago.

He said the plant would use 70 per cent local raw materials, mostly copper while 30 per cent would be imported at a much reduced price.

During phase one the factory will produce 1.250 tonnes of copper oxychloride a year, rising to 5.000 tonnes in three years.

"The company will only consume 102.000 tonnes of imported raw materials against K1.2 million which will be earned in exports" said Mr Talati.

He said the chemical was mainly geared for export market to earn the country the much needed foreign exchange.

"Hardly ten per cent of it will be consumed locally" he said.

"Already we have orders from Kenya, Malawi, Singa-

pore and Tanzania worth 5.000 tonnes which is in excess of our production capacity in the first phase of our project."

Mr Talati said Marana Chemicals is a subsidiary of the Ndola-based Sunrise Biscuits Company and production is expected to start in mid-May.

"We have decided to diversify into this because the raw material is locally available and we want to make maximum use of the abundant copper in the country which will be our main base," said Mr Talati.

Construction of the factory has started.

BREAKFAST CEREAL PLANT TO OPEN IN LUSAKA NEXT MONTH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's long awaited breakfast cereal plant which will manufacture cornflakes and other cereals opens in Lusaka next month

Zambian consumers will be able to buy breakfast cereals long missed from the country's shops when Breakfast Foods (Zambia) Limited finally gets off the ground after a long delay, said managing director Dev Babbar in Lusaka at the weekend.

The project was conceived four years ago. At one time, machinery was held up for three months in Dar es Salaam and since the beginning of the year the project has been held up on fabrication of locally produced parts.

Apart from cornflakes Breakfast Food will make rice crunchies, wheat flakes, wheat puffs and others.

There is a possibility that later in the year the company will export to Malawi, Zaire and Tanzania from whom the company has already received enquiries, said Mr Babbar.

With Zambia's expected bumper maize harvest this season, the company is certain of regular supplies to meet the demand.

Mr Babbar was pleased that last year the Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued a ban on the importation of breakfast cereals.

Zambian consumers need not doubt the quality of the

products as they will meet the international standards set by Britain's Quaker Oats, under whose licence the company will operate.

The company is the first agro industry based on local food production to answer President Kaunda's call for such industries.

The project cost more than K1.2 million and helped financially by the Development Bank of Zambia whose managing director Mr Lumbumba Nyambe toured the plant with Mr Babbar at the weekend.

ZAMBIA

MAIZE MILLERS THREATEN SHUTDOWN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Several private millers have threatened to close down their business and declare their workers redundant due to insufficient allocation of maize.

They issued the warning yesterday following the Government's decision to reduce the allocation of maize.

At a stormy meeting with millers and Namboard officials assistant secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Adrian Chuzu, said there was a critical shortage of maize in the country caused by foreign exchange problems.

He said grain distribution system would be reviewed in the middle of July when the country expected a bumper harvest. For the time being each province had been given 601,000 bags of maize instead of 78,840 bags a month.

As Mr Chuzu read out the new allocations for the millers in the country, including parastatal organisations, the delegates complained that the Government's move would squeeze them out of business.

Mr Chuzu informed the meeting which was attended by Namboard general manager Mr Daniel Luzongo that the shortage was serious especially at this time when people were supposed to eat their own maize.

He said while he welcomed reports that the country was geared to produce 11 million bags of maize, he could not take this for granted until it was proved after harvest.

He urged millers to influence farmers to ensure that they harvested whatever grain they had and sell it to Namboard to alleviate the situation.

CSO: 4420

TRUCKERS ASKED TO MOVE EXPECTED RECORD GRAIN HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

TRUCKERS have been urged to accept the challenge of transporting the expected yield of 11 million bags of maize before the rain season starts.

The call was made by the Truckers Association of Zambia chairman Mr Krish Naidu who appealed to the roads department and road traffic commission to improve roads and relax checks on truckers.

Prime Minister Mundia announced in Lusaka last week that Zambia expected to harvest a record 11 million bags of maize this year.

To forestall wastage, he directed the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development to help farmers harvest early and deliver the grain to Namboard centres.

Officially opening the association's extra-ordinary general meeting at a Lusaka hotel,

Mr Naidu said with the expected bumper yield, truckers had the onerous task to transport the maize in good time.

"The onus of transporting this bumper crop lies squarely on the shoulders of private trucking companies. I sincerely hope that we would, once again, rise to the occasion in performing this mammoth national task in the interests of our country," Mr Naidu said.

Last year maize production was about 4.5 million bags and truckers moved the produce with great difficulty because of delays in loading and off-loading of trucks in rural areas and at Namboard depots.

Truckers should "jack up" their loading and off-loading to create a turn around of vehicles so that all maize was moved before the rain season starts in November, Mr Naidu said. "This is, in fact, a timely warning to all of us who are interested in the 'lima' programme," he said.

He said the nation was expecting a good cotton crop, whose transportation would start earlier than maize and truckers should take an active part in the exercise.

But for maize and cotton to move smoothly, he said the roads department and the road traffic commission should help truckers. Truckers should also ensure that their vehicles left workshops in roadworthy condition.

"But the bad state of roads and bridges in rural areas often damages our vehicles. Those vehicles which survive the bad roads with minor defects later get stopped by traffic officers at road blocks and are impounded for a few days. This affects the turn around of vehicles," he said.

He urged the roads department and the commission to "help us as best as they can to enable the smooth movement of agricultural produce throughout the country."

FOREST ECONOMICS PREDICTS LUSAKA FIREWOOD CRISIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Apr 81 p 5

[Text]

LUSAKA will have a firewood crisis by 1984, a forest economist, Miss Jane Brown has warned.

And because of the impending crisis, the Department of Forests has worked out a programme known as the Zambia fuelwood project to replace trees and train extension staff to protect indigenous trees.

Miss Brown said in Ndola yesterday that feasibility studies on the project had been completed and it was estimated to cost K16 million.

A report on the project has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance which will in turn approach the World Bank to finance it.

Alarming

Miss Brown said the consumption of charcoal and firewood in Lusaka had reached alarming proportions and residents would have problems getting charcoal and firewood for cooking within four years.

All the trees within a distance of 120 km from the city centre had been cleared and people were now going beyond this distance to collect firewood and burning charcoal, she said.

There was need to replace the trees and help Lusaka residents with an alternative source of firewood, as a result, she said.

Eighty per cent of the population in Lusaka depended on firewood and charcoal for cooking and heating their homes.

K16 million would be spent over a period of five years. Miss Brown explained that the programme would entail the planting of eucalyptus trees in forest reserves and other areas where trees had been cut around Lusaka.

BRIEFS

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP--Zambia has been elected to the secretariat and the presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. Member of the Central Committee Mr Rueben Kamanga, who led a UNIP delegation to attend the council meeting recently in the PDRY, said in Lusaka that Zambia was also elected chairman of the African Commission. [Excerpt] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Apr 81 LD/CA]

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE--The Soviet Union is ready to assist Zambia to set up agricultural industries in rural areas. Northern province member of the Central Committee Mr Joseph Mutale, said this when he briefed ZANA on his discussions with the Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vasiliy Solodovnikov, when he paid a courtesy call on him today. He said the Soviet envoy was in the area to see areas of cooperation and visit his nationals. Mr Mutale added that the willingness of the Soviet Union to assist the country in the field of agriculture was very timely because it has come to a time when the operation food production program has been launched. He said the Soviet Union has helped Zambia in various fields and looked forward to continued cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Apr 81 LD/CA]

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